

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921

[Fourteen  
Pages]

VOL. XIII, NO. 229

## MR. LODGE FAVORS DISARMAMENT IF OTHER NATIONS ACT

Discussion on Approaching Conference Recalls the Senator's Stand for Big Navy—Urge Mr. Borah as Third Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first note of apprehension as to the wisdom of the selection of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, as a member of the American delegation to the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions was heard on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

While not making a frontal attack on the availability of the majority leaders for a position at the international council table, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, in congratulating Mr. Lodge called attention to the part the Massachusetts Senator had played in the effort to cut down army and navy expenditures, indicating that his record as a big navy, big army man, reflected his past attitude on the matter of armaments.

Senator Harrison and other Democrats pointed to the record of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who, it was urged, was preeminently marked for a place on any delegation representing America.

Senator Lodge provided a vehicle for the reflections on his suitability when, in a speech he delivered on the floor early in the day on the good roads bill, he urged the withholding, for the time being, of the appropriation for this purpose, but at the same time regretted the fact that military and naval appropriations had been cut beyond the point of safety.

### Representatives Responsible

Referring to the selection of Senator Lodge, Senator Harrison said in part:

"It is a great tribute to the leader of the majority in the Senate. Personally I share, as every other senator does, a feeling of pleasure that this honor has come to the Senator from Massachusetts, but I am sorry to have heard the remarks of the Senator when he recalled the votes that he had cast and the position he has taken touching disarmament in the past.

"I am bound that the Senator would be a good representative of the country in this controversy and I am sorry, and I am sure that the country will regret, to see it freshened in their minds this morning by the Senator after he has been designated as a delegate to the disarmament conference.

"I am hopeful," Senator Harrison continued, "since the Senator from Massachusetts has been designated as one of the two representatives already selected to represent this country, that he will change his past views and work in cooperation with the representatives of the other countries to bring about a limitation of armaments. I have no doubt that he will do that; I feel quite sure that he will carry out the wishes of the President."

### Always Favored Limitation

Interrupting Mr. Harrison, Senator Lodge declared that there had been no change in his views regarding the limitation of armaments. Declaring that he had "always favored it," the Senator added:

"I voted for it in 1915, when the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Swanson) reported what I think was a very great bill for the navy. I have always been in favor of it, but it must be a general reduction of armament and I shall do everything in my power to carry out, and to fulfill the views in the great office for which the President has done me the honor to select me. I want the Senator to be very assured that there will be nobody there who will labor harder for the reduction of armaments than I; but I want a general reduction."

"A general reduction, of course, will result in the greatest possible economy and money saving for the people of the world. One great reason for the reduction of armaments is that it will mean a great economy. I hope it will also promote peace, but a general reduction of armaments is primarily necessary to relieve the people of the world of the burdens under which they are now staggering."

### League Plan Ignored

The Mississippi Senator declared that while he approved the President's action in calling the disarmament conference, his plan was no better than the disarmament provisions in the League of Nations Covenant.

Senator Harrison applauded the appointment of Secretary of State Hughes to the delegation, and recommended the selection of Senator Borah of Idaho, who began the disarmament movement in the Senate, as the third delegate, declaring that the people of the country, "looked for his appointment more than that of any other man."

"Senator Borah," he asserted, "has been a commanding figure in the fight for the limitation of armament since the third of last November. His program received no sympathy from the other side of the aisle. When he introduced his amendment to the naval bill asking for a disarmament conference the Senator from Washington (Mr. Poinsett) labored for days to

kill it, and not until word came from the White House, after weeks of consideration of the naval bill, did they change front and vote for his amendment."

The part of Mr. Lodge's speech on the good roads bill that refreshed the memories of his Democratic opponents as to his past record follows:

"We have cut down with great severity the appropriations for the army and navy, which I regard as absolutely necessary expenditures for any government which means to protect itself against dangers which may come to any nation. We have cut the army below a point which seems to me safe. We have cut the navy down to such a point that work on necessary ships, such as the battle cruisers and the airplane carriers, has been either stopped or slackened. This is exactly like a man who economizes by giving up his insurance whether on his house or on his life. I think these reductions for our army and navy have been carried too far already, but to cut down the naval appropriations \$100,000,000 below what is needed to complete in a reasonable time our building program, and to give us such a navy as we should possess under present conditions, is an economy of the most dangerous kind."

"When we make such reductions as these and such reductions for the army as we have made, it is wholly indefensible to take all we have saved on the navy and spend it for good roads, which are instruments of prosperity and convenience but which are not an insurance of our safety or a security for our peace."

## NEW JERSEY WET CLAIMS REFUTED

Anti-Saloon League Official Shows Absurdity of Charge That Prohibition Has Meant Economic Loss to the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The latest claims set forth by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in this State, pretending to show that a vast economic loss has followed the prohibition laws, are answered in no uncertain terms by Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The association financier says that the people of the United States have lost \$8,000,000,000 in the two years of prohibition. Mr. Wilson says to express the opinion that this is "somewhat exaggerated."

"He assumes," says Mr. Wilson, "that the Eighteenth Amendment caused this enormous imaginary loss, and overlooks the fact that before that amendment became effective, 33 states with a population of 55,451,642 had themselves outlawed the liquor traffic, and that more than half the territory of the remaining 15 states was dry, under self-imposed local option laws."

### Family Loss: \$8000

"The absurdity of his figures is shown by the fact that they mean a loss of over \$8000 to every family of the wet states during these two years, more than the entire earnings of the population."

"The first item is \$1,300,000,000 representing the capital invested in the manufacture of liquor. Nothing can be more absurd. When national prohibition became effective there were 669 breweries and 208 distilleries in this country. Many of these were small affairs, yet the estimate gives to them an average value of \$1,452,323, an enormous exaggeration. His estimate would mean that prohibition annihilated not only the fixtures, but the real estate itself. Most of them have transformed their plants into other profitable enterprises. They are doing a profitable business."

"The next item in this inventory is \$3,300,000,000. This is an alleged loss in delivery and distribution of beverages. Presumably this is the loss incurred by 200,000 saloon keepers put out of business by prohibition, a nice little plus of \$16,500 for each of them. Has anybody heard of any saloon keepers in the poorhouse? Their stores are promptly occupied by legitimate business and nobody can trace any great losses. What, if anything, saloon keepers have lost, legitimate trades people have gained."

### No Wage Loss

"Next comes an alleged loss of \$1,500,000,000 in internal revenue tax. This would be the only actual 'loss' if the figures were correct, but they are exaggerated 100 per cent. The last internal revenue report, before wartime prohibition, was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, showing receipts for distilled and fermented liquors of \$482,050,854. This was on the war-time tax basis. Estimating on the same basis for two 'dry' years, less actual revenue received of \$177,743,299, would make the actual 'loss' \$786,358,509, instead of \$1,500,000,000. But what is a trifling error of \$700,000,000 to a pro-booze advocate?"

"Last year he tells of \$600,000,000 in loss of income tax and excess profits tax 'spread over three years.' This is a dream of the imagination; but why 'three years' spread when federal wartime prohibition only began July, 1919, constitutional prohibition began January, 1920? This estimate assumes that all former liquor makers and dealers have ceased their earning power."

## BLUNDERS CAUSED DEFEAT OF MINERS

British Miners Federation Told That Insistence on Profits Pool and Withdrawal of Safety Men Alienated Sympathy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LLANDUDNO, Wales (Wednesday)—That the British Government in the recent coal dispute announced to the triple alliance it would appeal to the country in a general election rather than yield on the question of a national pool was revealed at the opening of the annual miners conference at Llandudno today. Herbert Smith, acting president, addressing the conference, criticized with great candor the action of the extremists in the recent dispute and attributed the defeat to a succession of blunders in policy.

The root of the trouble he suggested was in the belief of the miners, created by a privileged position during the war, that their power and influence were really greater than facts warranted. The defeat in the strike failed to teach them the obvious lesson that in a trade slump economic forces were too strong for them. He was convinced that the government and the owners chose what seemed an opportune moment for defeating the miners. Nevertheless the advice of the leaders who had learned the lesson of 1920 was rejected by the rank and file. They urged concentration on wages alone, but insistence on the profits pool and still more the big blunder of withdrawing safety men alienated public sympathy which had been created by the indefensibly low wages offered by the owners. The "safety men blunder" also caused the first dissensions in the triple alliance.

The Price of Loyalty

Mr. Smith suggested further that by insisting on a pool, the miners never gave the triple alliance an opportunity to fight for the simple economic issue in which they had a common interest. In emotional phrases he declared, that the officials were too loyal in concealing their convictions from the rank and file and keeping silent because their policy was rejected by narrow majorities in the executive and delegate conferences.

The price paid for loyalty, he said, was the poverty and starvation of their members. They were attacked, he complained, by those who had least responsibility. If they had one regret, it was that they had not been more lenient in their policy. The miners' avowals came from hypothetical formulas and advise the men to accept a wages settlement.

In closing Mr. Smith urged that everything possible should be done to make the coal industry efficient, while capitalist's enterprise existed they should make the best of it, that any attempt to change it should be by evolutionary and political means, and that any policy which would produce chaos should be avoided. He appealed for greater unity in rebuilding the Miners Federation. They must cease grasping at shadows and concentrate on practical constructive efforts, and they must counteract the section which would wreck the federation without having any idea what to put in its place.

### An Election Threatened

On behalf of the executive, Frank Hodges, the general secretary of the Miners Federation, submitted a report dealing with the dispute. In the main it followed the line taken by Mr. Smith. The opinion was expressed that the decision to withdraw the safety men diverted at the very outset the attention of the Triple Alliance from the real issues of the dispute. Later the wavering of the alliance before the actual breakdown was attributed to the fact that in the conference with the Triple Alliance the government had made it known it would have a general election rather than yield on the question of a pool.

This report bore out the recent statement of the railway and transport leaders that inquiries revealed clearly that support for the miners among the Triple Alliance rank and file was not general. Finally the report stated that the executive members became convinced that complete disaster could only be prevented by such a reversal of policy as would save the £10,000,000 government grant. The abandonment of the pool and the recommendation that the rank and file should accept the district wages settlement was the only way to secure a renewal of this grant.

Mr. Smith's speech and the executive report did not express the views of a considerable section of the conference which went into private session to discuss the whole matter. Little personal feeling was shown, however, and the desire was general to repair the damage and restore the federation with the least possible delay.

### JOINERS' STRIKE SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BARROW, England (Wednesday)—The shipyard joiners strike has been settled and work will be resumed next week. Under an arrangement between the executive committee of the Joiners Society and the Shipbuilders Federation the men will accept an immediate reduction of 6s. per week, while another reduction of 3s. will be made in October, and in December consideration will, among other matters, be given to a further reduction of 3s.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Eamon de Valera has rejected the British terms. He has, however, left the door open for further negotiations, in the opinion of optimistic members of the British Government. His speech in Dublin, although emphatic, does not necessarily commit Dail Eireann to follow suit. It is thought on every hand that the Dail cannot refuse the offer. Should it feel that it has insufficient authority to accept the proposals a direct appeal may be made to the Irish people. The terms are recognized as the maximum which England can give. Against them is the Sinn Fein ideal of a separate republic. Even if such independence were conceded it is maintained that the new republic would have on its hands a "tougher" problem in reconciling Ulster than England ever had in settling the Irish question.

Causes leading to the defeat of the British miners in the recent coal dispute were traced at the annual conference in Llandudno. The withdrawal of the safety men alienated public sympathy it was said and insistence on the profits pool led the government to warn the triple alliance that it would appeal to the country in a general election rather than yield on this particular point.

It is hoped by the Allies that America will also be represented, though as yet no reply has been received to the invitation sent her. Members from all states bordering on Russia will also be included, likewise members from the organizations that are already engaged in relief work in Russia.

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The situation in Russia has reached a very acute stage. So serious has it become that the international commission proposed by the Supreme Council is to meet in Paris as soon as possible to make the necessary arrangements to supply the vital needs of the country. Grants will be asked from the allied governments in order that existing channels through which food and supplies are at present being conveyed may be sufficiently supplemented and enlarged to meet to some extent the demands that must be fulfilled if a practical measure of relief is to be given.

### Support Strongly Urged

Some of the magnitude of the relief needed can be gathered from the report dated August 11, received from the British official agent in Moscow giving the number of people in need of relief as 35,000,000, which figure is being added to daily. Great numbers of these people are returning to Poland from whence they were only recently evacuated, thereby creating difficulties for Poland which has hardly sufficient food to meet her own needs.

The executive council of the Democratic Federation in London has passed a resolution which strongly supports sending all possible help to Russia, the executive at the same time pointing out that owing to the breakdown of railway transport in Soviet Russia, there is serious danger of the outside help provided failing to reach the people. The executive therefore declares that the transport and distribution of supplies must be undertaken by some responsible international organization.

The Russian Red Cross, on the other hand, has issued a statement that "in the name of the Soviets and on the honor of the Red Cross we guarantee that all gifts will be distributed according to the wishes of the donors." Cooperators to Help Also

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which commenced its sitings at Geneva on Monday, under the presidency of Gustave Ador, views the situation in Russia and the possible effect on Europe with grave concern. It proposes that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Herbert Hoover be appointed high commissioners for international relief in Russia, and states that every effort of the committee will be devoted to insuring the satisfactory distribution of supplies.

Meanwhile delegates from 40 nations, representing 30,000,000 co-

## RELIEF FOR RUSSIA MAKING PROGRESS

International Commission Is to Meet Forthwith in Paris to Consider Steps for Supplying Vital Needs of the Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Considerable regret is expressed at the unsatisfactory manner in which negotiations between the American Relief Mission in Riga and Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik delegate, are proceeding. The latter is stated to be placing many difficulties in the way of local distribution which is looked upon as a poor return for the generous and distasteful offers of help that are pouring into Russia in her dire need.

At the same time the hope is entertained that when the commission in Paris gets to work and relief is organized on an international basis, supported by the respective governments, not only will the people of Russia be fed but the groundwork laid on which international trade may be built up.

This is also do away with the possibility of friction arising either out of local conditions or, on the other hand, international divergencies of opinion, such as have been evident of late between Great Britain and France owing to differing interpretations of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

Dr. Nansen Leaves for Riga

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—Dr. Nansen left today for Riga, where he will get into touch with representatives of the Russian Relief Committee, M. Gorvin, secretary of the International Relief Committee and with the English and American representatives.

### ALLIES TO DEMAND BARANYA EVACUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Ambassadors today occupied itself with the question of Baranya. This district on the border of Jugoslavia should be evacuated by the Belgrade Government and returned to Hungary.

Communists afraid of the arrival of Hungarian troops, have proclaimed a republic of which, according to reports, Count Michael Karolyi is nominated president. The name given of another president is that of Peter Dobrovitch. It is believed that there will be resistance to the entry of Hungarians and the valleys are being fortified. The ambassadors decided to demand evacuation.

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operators, will attend the tenth international congress which opens at Basle next week, and one of the first questions, it is stated, to be discussed will be the manner in which the congress in conjunction with the League of Nations can, through western cooperative organizations, get food supplied to the Russian people.

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mediately proceeded with. Eamon de Valera was the first to address the Dail.

In the course of his speech he declared that he would not, and could not, on behalf of Ireland accept the terms offered. They had not been offered what Canada or South Africa had got, but an Ireland broken into two pieces. What he had to say was addressed to the whole world.

From the reports which he had seen that morning from the British and foreign press, there seemed to be doubt in the minds of the world as to the Dail's attitude to the British proposals.

There was doubt as to whether their letter meant acceptance or rejection. There ought to be no doubt. "We cannot and we will not, on behalf of our nation, accept these terms." Continuing Mr. de Valera said they wanted to be the best possible neighbors of Great Britain, and, if she were wise, she also would want to be a neighbor.

#### Ireland Must Arm

Was it neighborly to want to enter your house? Ireland was not between her neighbor and the world. Britain was free to go round her. Ireland had no enmity to Britain, none at any rate if this question were settled. As for armaments, they were never likely to compete with Britain in armaments, and hence they had no hesitation in entering into any agreement for their limitation, provided it was for a good and wise purpose and not to make Ireland helpless. They did not mean to be helpless. They meant to arm themselves to the utmost of their power.

Great causes had had to give way to force, and if they had to do that they would do it boldly and not seek to save their faces. Any association with Britain must be consistent with Ireland's right to see that she was the judge of what were her interests, and was not compelled to leave her interests to others. A combination of that sort would, he believed, commend itself to the majority of his colleagues. The claims of the minority of Ireland were unreasonable, but even so they would be ready to consider them. He for one would go a long way to give way to them. The business of the ministerial department was then

At the afternoon meeting of Dail Eireann various departmental reports were read, the report of the Finance Minister, showing a credit balance of £1,000,000. The sitting was then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday) — (By The Associated Press) — Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, declared today that Dail Eireann would not accept the terms offered by the British Government, extending to Ireland an offer of dominion status.

He made this declaration at the second session of Dail Eireann, held in the Mansion House, to take up the question of the negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George with regard to a possible Irish settlement.

"From the reports this morning in the British and foreign press," said Mr. de Valera, "there seems to be doubt as to what our attitude is toward the British proposals. There seems to be doubt as to whether what I have said or whether our letter means accepting or rejection.

"There ought to be no doubt in anybody's mind. We cannot and will not on behalf of this nation, accept these terms.

"There is an Indian proverb reading: 'Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.' The Irish people will not be fooled this time.

#### Offer Denounced

"It is said we are offered the status of dominion home rule for Ireland—the status of the British dominions. Ireland is offered no such thing. The statement that Ireland was offered a dominion status contained two falsehoods. Where is Ireland? There is no Ireland in the terms, but two broken pieces of Ireland.

"What was offered was not even dominion status. It was admitted the dominions had the right to secede and could get out if they desired. We are told we must stay in whether we like it or not.

"We are not claiming the right to secede. There cannot be a question of secession, because there has never been union.

"Northern Ireland has regarded itself from its own viewpoint, and in entering negotiations they need not give up that point of view. I would be willing to suggest to the Irish people that they give up a good deal in order to have Ireland able to look into the future without anticipating distracting internal problems.

"All the time these negotiations have meant an attempt to get into touch with the people of the North and tell them we have no enmity and would make sacrifices for them which we would never think of making for Britain. We will be ready to give them every safeguard any reasonable person could say they were entitled to, and we are ready to leave the question of the North to external arbitration, or leave the whole question to external arbitration.

#### England's Claim Unreasonable

"England's claim is unreasonable. The claims of the minority in Ireland are unreasonable. But even unreasonable claims we would be ready to consider, and I for one would be ready to go a long way to give way to them, particularly to their sentiment, if we could get them to come with us and consider the interests of their own country and not be allying themselves with foreigners."

Mr. de Valera said the Irish nation did not stand between England and the world and was not shutting up the seas between the two islands. "We have no enmity to England," he declared. "At least if this question were settled I believe there would be none. The only enmity is to that rule which the Irish people hate to the marrow of their bones."

It was said, remarked the Republican

leader, that the Irish question was a problem. It was a problem, he declared—a problem of a powerful, selfish person wishing to encroach upon the rights, the property and freedom of his neighbors. That was the fundamental problem to be settled. Human nature had to be taken into consideration, he pointed out, and they who were working for a complete and final settlement were to see to it that relations must be adjusted on the basis of right. Therefore, in considering the problem, they who had right on their side, he said, must count.

"The Irish people won't flinch now because more arms are being sent for," he declared.

#### Guarantees Asked

Eamon de Valera, yesterday in alluding to the millions of lives lost in the world war for principle of self-determination, said:

"Nobody has spoken more eloquently than Mr. Lloyd George on that subject, and had he recognized those principles in practice there would have been no necessity for any negotiations. The trouble in the present negotiations was the lack of principle on the part of Great Britain to stand for principle, and we mean to die for it, if necessary. It is practically impossible to negotiate with the British Government; the position is like asking an unarmed man to negotiate with one holding a pistol to his head. When Irishmen come to negotiate with Great Britain they find at every step they are confronted not with principle but with force. Therefore further negotiations with Great Britain for the most part will mean nothing but the opportunity of saving faces."

"We will negotiate to save bloodshed if we can, but we can only negotiate on right and on principle. It is not just that a small nation by the side of a big nation should be asked to give guarantees to save the big nation. Rather should the big nation give guarantees to save the small nation. If big empires can claim to grab up all those small nations beside them for their interest, then undoubtedly it would be the small nation, which did so much for the world and which the Premier has talked so much about, last night.

#### Penalty Provision

The conferees inserted a penalty provision upon officers who make mistakes in enforcing the law or who otherwise overstep their authority. Mr. Wheeler contended that this is unnecessary in view of the fact that under the present law officers can be penalized either by forfeiture of bond, by civil damage suit or by removal from office.

Final agreement was reached by the conferees on all points in issue, and the conference report will be presented to the House Thursday by Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Earlier in the day Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from North Dakota, presented the conference report to the Senate. Objection was made by Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, and others that it was not a "full and free conference," and therefore the Senate could not act upon it. The parliamentary point was made that the House had acted upon the amendments before the bill had been sent to conference.

Senator Sterling had asked that the Senate disagree to the "search warrant" amendment substituted by the House Judiciary Committee and also to disagree with the House amendment providing that so-called patented

drinks cannot be manufactured or sold when it is made to appear to the commissioner that they are being used for intoxicating beverage purposes.

#### How the Bill Stands

As agreed upon in conference the bill stands as it passed the Senate with the exception of the compromise on the "search warrant" amendment.

It is conceded by prohibition leaders that it will be difficult matter to press the conference report to final passage in the Senate before the recess next Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler warned last night that he had heard of a movement on the part of certain Senators of the liquor element to filibuster against acceptance of the report until after the month's recess.

The conference report will be agreed to in the House, according to the best judgment of most leaders, although there is a possibility of encountering some delay. It is contended that the "compromise" on the search warrant amendment does not make sufficient change in the views of the House to warrant much opposition to it.

By safeguarding the right of prohibition officers to search property and public places for evidence of violation of the law, prohibition leaders contend that the compromise will make for strict enforcement. The policy of the Prohibition Bureau with reference to home brewing would not be changed if it is claimed under the compromise agreement.

## HOPES FOR "HOME BREWING" SPOILED

Compromise Agreement on the Willis-Campbell Anti-Beer Bill Safeguards Right of Officers to Search Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Whatever hope may have been cherished in some quarters that Congress was about to legalize "home brewing" was dispelled by the compromise agreement on the controversial issues in the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill reached last night between the Senate and House of Representatives conferees.

While the conferees agreed that private dwellings shall not be searched without a warrant unless it is known that liquor is being manufactured or sold in violation of the law, the clear right of officers to search public places, property, automobiles and "bootleggers" is safeguarded under the compromise.

It was the purpose of the conferees, who will report their agreement today, to safeguard the rights of officers in enforcing the law and at the same time to prevent officers from overstepping their authority without reason. According to the conferees and to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who sat in the conference, the provisions of the National Prohibition Act with respect to the manufacture, sale or possession of intoxicating liquor are in no way affected by the action taken last night.

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drinks cannot be manufactured or sold when it is made to appear to the commissioner that they are being used for intoxicating beverage purposes.

#### Resolution Passed

The League of Women Voters refuses to indorse anyone, contenting itself with urging that women be recognized by the selection of one fitted to deal with the subjects coming before the conference. The following resolution was recently passed by the executive board of the league:

"Resolved, That the League of Women Voters, through its board of directors, expresses its deep appreciation of the President's action in calling the international conference to discuss disarmament, realizing that the continuing effort to substitute reason for force in international relationships is the greatest service that can be rendered to the world.

If there is any way by which we can further the work of the conference we pledge our organization to undertake it. In accordance with the resolution adopted by our last national convention and herewith appended, its presentation having been withheld until a suitable moment, we respectfully request that, if the size of the American delegation warrant, a thoroughly qualified woman familiar with women's interests and experienced in international affairs be appointed a member. If the number of the commissioners is so sharply limited as to preclude this we urge that women of right qualifications be appointed on such advisory committees as the conference may create."

#### Request Not Hastened

"Our delegation today," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who acted as spokeswoman at the White House, "is the logical development of the resolution passed by our convention last April, which asked that the President recognize women as an integral part of the government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on commissions dealing with international affairs. We have never asked the impossible.

We have waited in making our request, so that the President need not be embarrassed nor the cause for which we are working be jeopardized."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Pennsylvania, finance chairman of the National League of Women Voters, and member of its committee of reduction of armament by international agreement, in discussing the request of the league, said:

"It is obvious that any representative must have international experience, meaning a wide knowledge of international conditions as they exist throughout the world today. If by diplomatic experience, however, one means only that strictly professional training impossible to get outside of government service, then probably there are no women and very few men outside of a limited class who are qualified to serve at all."

#### Emphasis Misplaced

Prohibition Commissioner Deprecates Home Brew Protection Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Secretary Hughes was asked in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate to transmit a list of all Americans on board the Lusitania when sunk by a German submarine, together with a statement of claims filed for damages and steps taken toward adjustment, and copies of all correspondence between the State Department and the German Government on the subject.

#### URUGUAY LOAN CONTRACT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The contract between the Government of Uruguay and a syndicate of American banks headed by the National City Bank of New York for the loan of \$7,500,000 has been signed by treasury officials.

easier to evade the law. They were eager to avoid all appearance of violence or lawlessness with which prohibition officers have been charged. It will be just as illegal to make liquor for sale after the amendment is passed as before, and those who violate the law will be liable to the same punishments as before. It may possibly make evasion a little easier, but it does not affect the crime.

The Prohibition Commissioner is having a careful investigation made of the amount and grades of liquor which has been confiscated and which is now in storage, and will have a memorandum ready for the Attorney-General in a few days. Much of the liquor is of such poor quality that it should be destroyed. The rest can be declassified and used for commercial purposes. Mr. Hayes said that he did not believe that the amount, while large, was as large as has been reported.

## REPRESENTATION FOR WOMEN ASKED

Delegation Urges Upon President Harding Granting of Place at Disarmament Conference—Executive Reply Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Inheritance from the Democratic "Administration" were the object of renewed attack during general debate on the revenue bill yesterday when Joseph Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, involved the House in a bitter political wrangle. Stung to the quick by aspersions cast upon the conduct of the War Administration of President Woodrow Wilson, Democratic leaders of the House, led by John A. Garner, Representative from Texas, counter-attacked so vigorously that the Republicans were compelled to assume the defense.

During a sharp exchange of words with Mr. Garner the Ways and Means chairman charged that governmental control of the railroads had caused an additional waste of \$4,000,000,000 for which the Wilson Administration was responsible.

Mr. Fordney, chairman of the

House, taunted by Mr. Garner for having voted with other Republicans for railroad control.

—"I am very anxious to have the influence and intuition of women utilized in this great conference and hope such an arrangement may be worked out satisfactorily," President Harding told the delegation from the League of Women Voters who called upon him yesterday to urge that a woman be included in the delegation to represent the United States at the conference to be held in November in the interest of the reduction of armaments.

Women have felt that their persistent work in behalf of disarmament entitled them to representation, or at least to be heard on the subject, and it was considered the more necessary, inasmuch as Miss Alice Robertson, representative from Oklahoma, and other opponents of suffrage, had already voiced opposition to the appointment of a woman. The President has made no more definite public pronouncement on the subject than that which he permitted to be quoted yesterday, but the opinion has been held that if the American delegation is limited to five, six or seven members there will be no woman among them, but that if other nations send large delegations this government may consider it desirable to increase the size of its delegation and in that case a woman may be considered for the place.

—The name of Mrs. Raymond Robbins was mentioned yesterday as one who would be likely to command consideration if a woman is to be chosen. She was active in the campaign for Mr. Harding, presided over the women's international industrial conference held here, is well informed regarding economic, industrial and political conditions in the United States and abroad and speaks several languages.

#### Resolution Passed

The League of Women Voters refuses to indorse anyone, contenting itself with urging that women be recognized by the selection of one fitted to deal with the subjects coming before the conference.

The following resolution was recently passed by the executive board of the league:

"Resolved, That the League of Women Voters, through its board of directors, expresses its deep appreciation of the President's action in calling the international conference to discuss disarmament, realizing that the continuing effort to substitute reason for force in international relationships is the greatest service that can be rendered to the world.

If there is any way by which we can further the work of the conference we pledge our organization to undertake it. In accordance with the resolution adopted by our last national convention and herewith appended, its presentation having been withheld until a suitable moment, we respectfully request that, if the size of the American delegation warrant, a thoroughly qualified woman familiar with women's interests and experienced in international affairs be appointed a member. If the number of the commissioners is so sharply limited as to preclude this we urge that women of right qualifications be appointed on such advisory committees as the conference may create."

#### Request Not Hastened

"Our delegation today," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who acted as spokeswoman at the White House, "is the logical development of the resolution passed by our convention last April, which asked that the President recognize women as an integral part of the government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on commissions dealing with international affairs. We have never asked the impossible.

We have waited in making our request, so that the President need not be embarrassed nor the cause for which we are working be jeopardized."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Pennsylvania, finance chairman of the National League of Women Voters, and member of its committee of reduction of armament by international agreement, in discussing the request of the league, said:

"It is obvious that any representative must have international experience, meaning a wide knowledge of international conditions as they exist throughout the world today. If by diplomatic experience, however, one means only that strictly professional training impossible to get outside of government service, then probably there are no women and very few men outside of a limited class who are qualified to serve at all."

Mr. Garner declared that the Democ-

## MR. WILSON TARGET FOR RAILROAD VOTE

Mr. Fordney, After Declaring He Voted for Control "to Put President Wilson in a Hole," Adds He Was Only Joking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia



## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Golf on Goodwin Sands

Cricket and bowls have been played on the sandy waste of the Goodwin Sands, off the coast of Kent, and cycle riding has also been tried. Now golf has been played out there. It was a case of small profits and quick returns, for only a few hours' play was possible. The party, which included W. L. Hunter, England's amateur champion, was piloted out six miles from shore, and began the game on a stretch of sand a few yards wide. Shoes and stockings were discarded in order to improve the "grip" of the feet during the swing. As the tide receded it became possible to make a course of three holes, the guide post to one being the periscope of a wrecked German submarine. The scene of the game, so to speak, was when Hunter made one of his shots travel 230 yards over the crisp surface of the sands.

### Living in a Lighthouse

The ideal home seems to have been discovered in the Belle Tout lighthouse at Beachy Head. As a lighthouse it was put out of action by the mists of the shore, and another lighthouse had to be built at the foot of the famous cliff, a little way out to sea; but as a home Belle Tout has nearly everything to recommend it. On the ground floor there is a sitting room 32 ft. by 20 ft., and an octagonal dining room from the windows of which one can see the Downs and the ships in the Channel. From the airy lantern room one may gaze over the piece of landscape and seascape as the fair county of Sussex can show.

### Lavender, Sweet Lavender

The cry of "Sweet Lavender" is once more heard in the London streets, as it has been since the Huguenots first grew the sweet and cleanly plant on Lavender Hill, near where the Clapham Junction railway station now stands. It carries a very fragrance across the centuries, recalling the days when London was a little town, and even Charing Cross was a somewhat distant village. As the bricks and mortar spread, the lavender retreated up the valley of the little river Wandle. Mitcham lavender became famous, and the visitors to Mitcham fair wandered through the fields to see the lavender reaped with a sickle and tied up into little bunches. Now Mitcham is threatened and the last grower there is retiring from business. But London must have its beautiful, blue, scented flower.

### Peasants in Portable Houses

Thirty-one hundred portable houses are being sent to Northern France and Belgium by one American lumber company; the first shipment left Baltimore on the New Britain last week. The size of the contract is better understood when one realizes that the cost of transporting the \$15,000,000 worth of houses, each weighing from 40 to 60 tons, will be \$4,000,000. Together with the other contracts which preceded and which will follow, this means the transformation of many square miles of landscape, a second transformation since the summer of 1914. Among the ruins of stone cottages, many centuries old, wherever a stretch of level ground has been cleared between cellar and shell holes, new, brightly-painted frame houses are springing up over night.

The effect on the peasant of this great change in housing, a leap from the Middle Ages to the latest development in the quick and cheap, will doubtless be varied. Many doors and many windows will make a difference, and so will walls which are anything but sound-proof. But most important will be the question which will come to him as he gazes on his American-made dwelling: "My house has traveled. Why not?"

### Boffin's Bower

Pick and hammer are busily at work on Battle Bridge, behind King's Cross Railway Station, London. It is to be demolished by way of railway improvement. The lovers of Dickens will be interested because one end of Battle Bridge is in York Road, formerly Maiden Lane, and in Maiden Lane Mr. Boffin, the Golden Dustman, had his "bower." In Dickens' day the district was crowded with those vast-heaps of cinders and dust, which Mr. Boffin disposed of at a big profit. Dickens knew it well, but if he were in London today he would see nothing of those "dust heaps and dock leaves and fields" over

which as a boy he used to look at the dome of St. Paul's looming through the smoke. The railway company may pull down the bridge if they like, and change the face of the district, but they can never dissociate it from the memory of the Golden Dustman.

### Chinese Learning to Fly

From China comes the interesting news that the Celestials have taken most enthusiastically to aviation. They have always flown kites and still hold preeminence in that most ancient of the sports of the air. In flying dragon kites, fish kites, bird kites, musical kites, illuminated kites, and in holding kite contests, such as trying to saw one another's kite strings in two, they have long ranked as experts. But it is one thing to fly by proxy and another to fly in person. Still, it is easy to imagine that the race that has so long been accustomed to stand with uplifted chins, eagerly watching specks in the sky, which were kites, and listening to the tense hum of taut strings, should take naturally to watching with greater eagerness, those more audacious specks, which are air planes, and listening to the hum of their motors.

Already, it seems, there is a group of skilled Chinese aviators, most notably among whom are Sergeant Tsu, who served in France, where he won distinction, and Tom Gun, who is American-trained, and who holds a pilot's license. Mr. Gun has given exhibitions in many places, including certain remote islands of the South Seas.

China has now her own schools of aviation, and is beginning to manufacture her own planes. It is reported that the nation is making wonderful progress in aviation, and that the grounds of the historic Temple of Agriculture at Peking afford one of the best fields for aviation in the world.

### HJALMAR BRANTING

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
Hjalmar Branting is not only the leader of the workers of Sweden, he is also the leading politician of Sweden. He is even more than that; at the Council meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva Hjalmar Branting has always been given a grateful hearing. And today he is the recognized leader of the Labor Internationa

When Hjalmar Branting at the end of last year celebrated his anniversary, he was hailed by friends and opponents alike as the "hövding" or chieftain of the Swedish people. Socialists, Liberals, and Conservatives competed in paying him homage. The only discord came from the extreme Communists and the extreme Reactionaries. Of course, the believers in violence never regarded him as a friend.

In four decades Branting has been the recognized leader of the Swedish workers. When he joined the Labor movement in the middle of the eighties, the workers in Sweden were still fighting for their elementary rights, and it was usual at that time to hear Socialist orators demanding that the workers should be treated as human beings. Few politicians have been abused as much as Branting. But he is one of a handful of political leaders who have had the satisfaction of seeing their work crowned with victory. When he began his work Swedish Labor had not a single representative in the Riksdag; today Labor is not only the largest political party, but also the most influential and the most constructive. And when Hjalmar Branting last year was asked to form a purely Social Democratic Cabinet, he was hailed by the Swedish people as their legitimate leader.

However, after suffering a slight setback at the elections last year, he and his Cabinet resigned, and a purely "technical" government was formed, as no sufficiently strong combination of parties could be established, and as the Socialists were not prepared to enter into alliance with the Liberals. New general elections are to be held this year, and though it is unlikely that the Swedish Socialists will gain a working majority, there is still the likelihood that Sweden before the end of this year will have a purely Social Democratic Cabinet in power.

Branting's loyalty has often been called in question by the extreme Right, as well as by the extreme Left. The latter have accused him of being an orthodox Socialist, nor an adherent to Marxian ideas. In the fight between the Revisionists and Radicals (or Communists) in the Socialist movement, Branting has always favored the former, being an optimist who could not, and would not, accept the catastrophe theory. The influence of the trade union movement, the growth of cooperation, Labor legislation, and the victory of universal suffrage have all defeated the idea of a violent catastrophe as a prelude to the introduction of the Socialist era. As a Socialist politician Hjalmar Branting has never been a believer in extreme measures. Sweden has, consequently, escaped those violent upheavals that have marked the Socialist movement in so many other countries.

But Hjalmar Branting has also been called a traitor by the believers in the sword of militarism and quasi-patriotic reaction. During the union crisis between Sweden and Norway in 1905, when Norway declared herself independent of Sweden, and once more became a member of the European family of nations, many military hot-heads in Sweden clamored for a war against Norway. Branting said "No" to such a conflict, and the dissolution of the union developed peacefully. And again, during the long European conflict it was Branting who said "No" to the sabre-rattlers when they wanted Sweden, as well as the other north-European nations, to throw in their lot with that of their Germanic

brethren. The situation in Silesia is indeed up-  
permost in every one's thought and has gone far to unite again the nation that was split into so many divisions by the revolution. It is chiefly on account of Silesia that, while many will say a good word for the English, it is hard

to find anyone who can discuss dis-  
passionately the present tendency in French foreign policy.

The critical moment in the moral re-  
covery of Germany has been reached;  
the intellectuals are steadily losing  
all faith in the League of Nations as  
they watch the methods of the French,  
while the industrial and socialist feel-  
ing may well take a wildly nationalist  
turn if Poland is allowed a free hand.  
Another point which has aroused the  
fate of the Emperor of whom it had  
been said, that he was the only mon-  
arch in Europe who could never lead  
back to his capital a defeated army.  
But today Hindenburg is a popular  
idol and is respected throughout Ger-  
many except, perhaps, in some indus-  
trial areas where Socialism has taken  
a distinctly anti-national turn. The  
affection with which he is regarded  
was shown clearly by the crowd which  
cheered him through the streets of  
Göttingen, when he visited the uni-  
versity on July 6.

A warning had been given that the  
sound of the English language in the  
streets might provoke on "Hinden-  
burg's Day" a students' riot. But  
there was little need for such care.  
I found that I was usually taken for  
a Swedish student—in spite of the  
absence of the characteristic white  
cap—for I had discarded typically  
English clothing. This mistake stood  
me in good stead, for the Swedish  
are the most popular nation in Ger-  
many today. All through the war  
Swedish students remained in Ger-

many universities and now their num-  
bers are quite remarkable. It is easy  
and cheap for Swedes to visit Ger-  
many and it is not surprising that  
they take advantage of it. On the  
other hand allied tourists do not find  
the German visa easy to obtain unless  
they can give proof of business to be  
transacted or relatives to be visited  
in Germany. It is natural that purely  
tourist traffic should be discouraged,  
for the rate of exchange gives to the  
aliased visitor an advantage that is an  
added source of discontent to the peo-  
ple. They realize bitterly how cheaply  
most foreigners can visit Germany,  
while only war profiteers can leave  
Germany to visit other countries. In  
deed Italy is the only country that  
has received any German tourists  
since the war for the lira is suffi-  
ciently depreciated to make travel  
there less expensive.

It is difficult for the traveler in Ger-  
many to appreciate the tremendous  
cost of living while he himself is find-  
ing everything so cheap in his own  
country. One has to remember that  
the cost of food has gone up 10 times,  
while certain groups of articles re-  
quiring special skill for their manu-  
facture may be 15 times pre-war  
prices; against this the rise in wages  
has only in the case of unskilled man-  
ual workers been equal to the rise in  
prices, while the higher you go in the  
scale of employment the less has the  
wage increase been. The result is that  
the middle and professional classes  
find themselves totally unable to afford  
articles of food which are part of the  
daily fare of the laborer who has no  
standard to maintain in other direc-  
tions. In England and America such  
anomalies could not be permanent,  
but in Germany they gain some sta-  
bility from the political power of the  
Socialist party, which can prevent any  
reductions in wages. A fair idea of  
the cost of living in Germany can be  
obtained by converting English prices  
into marks at the rate of £1 to 100  
marks. This means that the mark is  
worth about two pence halfpenny with  
regard to its purchasing power in  
Germany, and since the exchange  
stands at about £1 to 270 marks it  
is easy to see what an advantage the  
aliased visitor obtains. But to under-  
stand what the present level of prices  
means to a German one has to reckon  
that the mark has fallen in value  
almost exactly from a shilling to a  
penny.

It might be thought that in these cir-  
cumstances the high prices would be  
the primary thought of every one. In  
one sense they are, for obviously it is  
that that touches every citizen most  
closely. But the two most striking  
features of public thought in Germany  
today are without doubt the intense in-  
terest shown in politics and sport. To  
them of course politics govern the  
economic situation, and so must loom  
large. But it is more than that. It  
is the realization by the people that  
now they have both an interest and a  
responsibility in foreign politics, and  
a power in home politics that they had  
not before the war. This makes a  
most striking contrast to England,  
where the general apathy toward political  
questions has been very marked.  
On the other hand while sport is now  
a passion common to all countries it  
is one only recently discovered by  
Germany. Sport and politics go hand  
in hand in a curious way. One week  
is the great sports festival; the next  
is devoted to the raising of money for  
a movement to regain Upper Silesia.

The situation in Silesia is indeed up-  
permost in every one's thought and has gone far to unite again the nation that was split into so many divisions by the revolution. It is chiefly on account of Silesia that, while many will say a good word for the English, it is hard

## ENTERTAINING AN AUTHOR

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

We were a little in doubt at first  
about the wisdom of trying to ent-  
ertain a man of the caliber of Rippling  
Chyldes. His literary rank was so  
high that our chances of "keeping up  
with Chyldes," as we put it, seemed  
to be remote. How could we, for  
instance, ever hope to cope with his  
brilliant drawing-room wit, his mor-  
tally satirical, and those inimitable epigrams  
which, once uttered, left nothing  
more to be said upon a subject? Those  
who knew him well declared that he  
talked exactly as he wrote. Yet we  
felt we simply must have Rippling  
Chyldes for a week-end, whatever  
happened.

It was fortunate we had the happy  
thought about the Morgans. They  
were his friends and our relatives,  
and really quite clever people socially.

What could be simpler than to ask  
them to spend the week-end and to  
bring with them the great author?

So the invitations went out and our  
self-confidence in a measure restored,  
we began reading up Rippling Chyldes  
until, having thoroughly absorbed  
every peculiar nuance of his thought,  
we could quote him like a parrot.  
Then having duly rehearsed our own  
stock of smart sayings which were to  
be our contribution to the brilliant  
conversational pyrotechnics of the  
morrow, we felt that, come what  
might, Rippling Chyldes could no  
longer hold out any literary or social  
terrors for us. Indeed, we dared to  
hope that the hour might arrive to ap-  
preciate us almost as much as we  
appreciated him.

The great man, it should be said,  
was on tour, a brilliant star, as it  
were, temporarily lost in the milky  
way of life, and his whereabouts  
known only to his intimates. We  
therefore left all arrangements to the  
Morgans. Judge of our consternation  
when the news reached us at the  
eleventh hour that the Morgans,  
though they had secured Chyldes,  
were positively unable to fill their  
engagement with us. For several  
minutes we stared at one another  
helplessly. What should we do now  
to reach the peregrinating Rippling  
Chyldes and tell him that his visit  
must be postponed? We might, of  
course, wire him "Rippling Chyldes,  
Care U. S. A." and take our chances;  
but we saw at once that the chances  
were not worth taking, since Uncle  
Sam would know no more of his  
brilliant errant son than did we.

It was a very depressed "I" who  
met him at the station, in order  
to drive him back to the house and  
break the news to him en route of  
the Morgans' defection. Rippling  
Chyldes was kind enough to say as  
he alighted from the train that our  
name was familiar to him, but as that  
name happened to be Smith, I sus-  
pected that a piece of satire was in-  
tended, and thus forgot to deliver my  
message until we were in front of the  
garden gate. If I had expected a  
withering rejoinder from those curled,  
classically cold lips, I was agreeably  
mistaken. Instead he remained silent,  
but a smile, elusive and bland, played  
about his finely chiseled features.

We flattered ourselves that the wel-  
come and the preliminaries, including  
the first installment of our neat little  
quotations from his works, went off  
quite nicely. Rippling Chyldes, too,  
could not have been more polite. He  
said some beautiful things, beautifully  
put, but always that mysterious and,  
as we believed, subacid smile wreathed  
his features and set us wondering.  
"It's like that Gondola's for the en-  
igmatical in it," I said suspiciously  
when we were alone. "What does it  
mean?"

There are cases of fine English lace  
and needlework, too, done in days less  
hurried than our own; there are true  
cottage prints of spaniels larger than  
the house which is supposed to own  
them; there are Sussex smock frocks,  
canvass breeches and garters.

But of one unique local object, still  
happily made, there is no example.  
Do many people, in England even,  
know what a Tom Paine is? A Tom  
Paine is a sort of heavy brush with a  
big broomstick for a handle, a brush  
of bristle round the bottom and a  
growth of short bristles up either  
side of the broomstick for a foot or  
so—the most practical form of boot-  
scraper ever devised for the clayey  
Sussex bottoms. But the name, you  
ask? Well, Tom Paine of the "Rights  
of Man"—no less a person—was in  
1768 appointed excise officer in Lewes,  
a few miles away, where his wife  
subsequently opened a grocer's shop;  
whether he did or did not make Tom  
Paine himself is not recorded, but  
they are a purely local industry, and  
bear his name to this day. Who was it  
that said, "In England there is no  
forgetting?" Paine left Sussex in 1774,  
but Tom Paine will be Tom Paine  
till the end of time.

Two old deeds hang on the walls  
of this old Priest's House. One, dated  
1518, conveys the manor house next  
door to one Brown from the Priory of  
Lewes to which the Priest's House  
was formerly attached; the other,  
dated 1529, mentions another change  
of ownership. In point of fact, at the  
dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538,  
Cromwell seized upon the manor—the  
Priest's House included—for himself;  
at his fall it became the property of  
the Crown, and was one of the three  
manors in the immediate neighbor-  
hood granted as dowry to Anne of  
Cleves. Thus these deeds preserve  
the memory of the time when West  
Hoathly was a rectory served by a  
priest from the priory of Lewes, and a  
tiny link in the strange history of the  
Dissolution, the fall of Cromwell, and  
the third and purely political marriage  
of Henry VIII., facts which those who  
knew the Priest's House when it was  
a mere decaying cottage found it hard  
to realize, but which seem both  
natural and even probable when we  
see it restored, taking its present place  
as a true monument of Sussex life.

"It's his perfect manners," She  
ventured. "I've always felt that really  
big people are the very nicest and easiest  
to get along with. All we have  
to do is to see he doesn't miss the  
Morgans."

"Well, he doesn't appear to be bored  
yet—that's one blessing."

It did seem as though everything  
was to pass off happily. The great  
man, it is true, did not speak much  
after the first meal, nor did he subject  
us to any of his terribly brilliant epigrams  
which like a flash in a night  
sky suddenly dazzle you and then leave  
all lesser things in the dark again.  
But, after all, we tried to believe that  
he was really silent out of considera-  
tion for us, and as he kept up the  
smile which had begun on the drive  
from the station our anticipation that he  
seemed to be bored.

After awhile, however, we found to  
our astonishment that it was we who  
were beginning to get bored. Rippling  
Chyldes' silence was a thousand times  
worse than his brilliance. By night-  
time of the first day our stock of quo-  
tations, prepared sayings, little self-  
revelations, and flashes of wit ran out.  
With their going we lost our self-  
assurance, and Rippling Chyldes would  
do nothing to help us out of the di-  
lemma, but went on smiling in the  
most tantalizing way. We fell to plat-  
titudes, then to monosyllables, and at  
last fizzled out, whereupon, with a  
polite bow and the semiprimitive smile,  
Rippling Chyldes excused himself and  
sought his room.

"He is bored," I said.

"He's laughing at us in our dilemma,  
you mean, and gloating hugely over  
seeing us squirm and wriggle in our  
own mediocrity," She declared.

The next day unfortunately brought  
no relief. The great man remained  
obdurate. Nothing would make him  
budge from his smiling and his silence.

We no longer tried to entertain him.

He took refuge in his room early that  
day and asked to be excused till din-  
ner time. Then we knew that we had  
failed.

"To think," I said, "I even mis-  
quoted him on purpose, and he didn't  
bite!"

We paced up and down the room  
impatiently. Something had to be done.  
The Morgans, although pri-  
marily to blame, would never forgive  
us if we made an enemy of the man

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## REORGANIZATION OF ARMY WAR STAFF

New War Council Created Dividing Old General Staff in Five Parts to Put in Operation Lessons Learned in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In accordance with the amended National Defense Act, the Secretary of War announced yesterday that there has been created in the War Department a War Council consisting of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War and the General of the Armies, chief of staff. The Assistant Secretary of War is charged with the formulation of all policies which relate to the procurement of supplies, and specifically with the preparation of plans and policies and the supervision of activities concerning:

The procurement of all military supplies; the procurement of real estate in use in connection with the training, shelter and housing of troops; and with the storage distribution. The collection of information and compilation of data pertaining to sources of supply.

The assurance of adequate and timely provision for the mobilization of the material and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs. The settlement of claims against the War Department due to the cancellation or settlement of contracts. The sale or other disposition of all supplies, equipment, plants, factories, land, or other facilities, declared surplus by Secretary of War.

## Council on Legislation

An advisory council on legislation is created, to consist of the deputy chief of staff, the assistant chiefs of staff and an officer designated by the Judge Advocate-General, the purpose of which shall be to promote economy and to insure that requests for legislation are representative of the needs of the whole army.

A general staff worthy of the name is to be organized. The faults of the general staff as heretofore developed were glaringly disclosed when the United States entered the world war, where it had to meet problems of great magnitude and cope with enormous difficulties.

General Pershing explained yesterday that "It has ever been recognized that in the event of war one portion of the central control must take the field prepared to assist the commanding general in the conduct of military operations, while another portion must remain in the War Department prepared to conduct the equally important operations connected with the mobilization of men and matériel.

It is a fundamental principle that if efficient execution of plans is to be expected those engaged in their formulation and preparation should also be charged with their execution. The application of this principle is the basis for the new organization.

## General Staff Divided

This new organization divides the general staff into five divisions, the first four divisions dealing with such questions of personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and supply, as affect the mobilization of men and matériel for war, and with those duties of a routine and continuing nature necessary in peace and war, and a fifth division to be known as the War Plans Division, which will be charged with the formulation of plans for the actual employment of the armed forces in the national defense, this division constituting the nucleus of the general headquarters of the field forces.

The organization therefore, contemplates that the chief of staff will be charged with the larger problems connected with the organization and training of the army of the United States, including the national guard and organized reserves as well as the regular army, and that portion of his staff will be charged with the preparation of plans for actual field operation in the national defense and upon the outbreak of war will expand and take the field as the general staff and general headquarters.

It further contemplates that another portion of War Department general staff under the Deputy Chief of Staff, now known as the Executive Assistant, will be charged with the preparation of plans for mobilization of men and matériel in time of war, and with the routine business of the War Department in peace and war."

## TEMPERANCE UNION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Fully prepared with plans to assist in the enforcement of prohibition throughout the United States more than 700 delegates to the forty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are in San Francisco for the opening of the convention this morning in the Civic Auditorium. At least 300 more delegates are expected. Miss Anna Adams Gordon, national president, said:

"In 10 years the world will go dry. The United States is a great human laboratory in which prohibition is being experimented upon. In spite of evasion and violation of the laws there is less consumption of alcohol in the United States than at any time previous in its history excepting possibly, the beginning of its history. The purpose of this convention is to give the delegates from all over the country an opportunity to report on the work for the past year, and to exchange ideas. The result of the convention will be to provide a

comprehensive, accurate report of the exact conditions of prohibition through the United States. The national enforcement of prohibition will be the subject of the convention, but we are not here to make a personal investigation of this section of the country, or of any other one section."

## SENATOR ELIGIBLE FOR ARMS PARLEY

Doubts Raised Over Constitutional Points Not Regarded Seriously in Regard to the Appointment of Mr. Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Shortly after the President had announced that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, had been selected to serve as a delegate to the conference to be held in Washington in November, criticism on the grounds of constitutional ineligibility became current. It was based on the article of the Constitution which says that "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

This is held to have little weight. It all hinges on the term "civil office." Its service as a delegate, to serve with delegates from other countries in formulating international policies, a civil office within the intention of the framers of the Constitution?

Able constitutional lawyers might have to pass on that question, but it is highly improbable that the President would have named a member of Congress to such a post without having obtained legal advice on the subject. To give such advice is not the function of the Secretary of State, but undoubtedly the President was aware of his views, and they will generally be conceded to be sound and able.

Another question that was brought up was whether Mr. Lodge, by reason of the pronounced views which he has expressed as a Senator on subjects which may come before the conference, Shantung for example, might not be considered to have prejudged them, and therefore to be persona non grata to the delegates from some of the other countries. It was pointed out, however, that there was hardly a man of sufficient prominence to be considered for such a place who has not expressed himself forcibly on questions likely to come before the conference, and that it would be impossible to bar delegates for such cause.

Reminder has been given that the coming conference affords the occasion for the presentation of facts and conditions, for free discussion and the give and take of views and counter-views. It is not a court passing in final judgment, and the men who represent the respective countries can only agree to what their governments, backed up by public opinion, permit them to approve. It is assumed that the most representative men of each country, chosen for information and ability, will be selected, and that their choice will be approved. Such quibbling as that of Senator Lodge's eligibility on the grounds named, is a matter of minor importance.

## FARMERS TO HAVE NEWS BY WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Daily grain and stock market reports, as well as baseball scores, by wireless telegraph are to be made available to farms throughout this state by cooperation between the United States Naval Radio Station here and the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to an announcement yesterday.

Offer of the service was made to the Agricultural Association by the station, which has been sending out baseball and weather reports for some time. Farmers' boys who have acquired proficiency in wireless telegraphy have been picking these reports up. The service lasts 30 minutes each night, from 7:45 to 8:15, with a wave length of 465 meters.

Final reports on live stock and grain quotations at the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Board of Trade are to be gathered by the Agricultural Association for naval operators.

## STAND OF ARGENTINA PRESIDENT ATTACKED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A resolution affirming the rights and powers of the lower house of the Argentine Parliament was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday following an extended debate. The resolution was the result of the controversy between the Chamber of Deputies and President Yrigoyen, which began when the President recently sent a message to the Chamber denying its right to demand an explanation of his failure to apply the provisions of the homestead law passed last year. Some members of the Radical or Government party voted in favor of the resolution.

The Committee on Constitutional Business, which reported the resolution, accused the President of having, on various occasions, disregarded the constitutional rights of the Chamber. The controversy between President Yrigoyen and the lower house arose upon the eve of the opening of the campaign preliminary to the presidential elections and led to a deadlock which prevented the progress of business in Congress for several days.

## NATIONS HOARD IN DEFIANCE OF TREATY

Raw Materials Held When They Are Needed by Others, Says Senator Tittoni—Export Duties Having the Same Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts

Senator Thomas Tittoni, former Premier of Italy, in his address last evening before the Institute of Politics, spoke on the distribution of raw materials, and the discrimination in prices on them and export duties. He said that there is still present in open defiance of the Treaty of Versailles and subsequent accords on this subject, the phenomenon of nations hoarding their raw materials on which others depend for their very life. Others, he said, were maintaining export duties with the same effect, and monopolies were in many places discriminating against countries not favored by nature with an abundance of raw materials.

The Senator quoted a speech of his October, 1920, when he said: "Never have so many barriers been raised between one country and another as are seen today. Article 23 of the League's Covenant must become more than a mere figure of speech, for it would be most unwise to confront the world with the dilemma of either to submit to be impoverished by an international capitalistic oligarchy or to take refuge in the abhorrent doctrines and practices of the wildest Communism and anarchy."

For the good name of humanity and for the safety of civilization another alternative must be offered to the framers of the Constitution? Able constitutional lawyers might have to pass on that question, but it is highly improbable that the President would have named a member of Congress to such a post without having obtained legal advice on the subject. To give such advice is not the function of the Secretary of State, but undoubtedly the President was aware of his views, and they will generally be conceded to be sound and able.

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## JUDGE GARY FAVORS INCLUSION OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Some of

the views of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, on the disarmament conference were expressed by him aboard the steamship Paris.

"But the typical example," he said, "is in the recent Anglo-French agreement regarding mineral oil and petroleum, which was signed at San Remo, on Italian territory, without Italy's knowledge, and which tends to place under the control of a trust made up of French and English capitalists mineral oils of all the world, the United States excepted. Senator Tittoni closed with a plea that some action on international scale should regulate these practices for the future.

## Germany and Constantinople

Tracing the complicated relations of the Balkan States between themselves and the larger contiguous powers, Baron Sergius A. Korff, in the morning address to the institute, declared that "there is no doubt that the events of 1914, which led to the great war, were in no mean degree hastened by that nervous desire for Germany to assert her final influence in Constantinople." This, he said, was thrust against a similar sentiment on the part of Russia, who recognized that "Germany entrenched in the Bosphorus meant a national danger to her."

The speaker pointed out that there are two angles to the Bulgarian story, one which involves Bulgaria's relationship "as a child of Russia," and the other involving the Black Sea and the Straits. Although Russia's policy toward Turkey reversed several times, he said, "her purpose was ever constant and clear to acquire possession and disposal of the Straits."

After the war of 1877 and 1878 for the liberation of the Slavs, Berlin established Turkish suzerainty over Bulgaria, with Russia as administrator. Bulgaria's liberal aspirations grew, Baron Korff said, and from 1896 to 1910, Russo-Bulgarian relations were the best. The decline came in 1911, culminating in the war of 1912 and the humiliating treaty Bulgaria was forced to sign in 1913, and Bulgaria entered the world war distinctly an enemy of Russia.

Baron Korff dealt with Russian relations to Serbia, pointing out that Vienna was allowed to proceed much as she wished until 1910, when Russia became the avowed protector of Serbia. Montenegro played important roles in the Albanian question and in the war of 1912, he said, was friendly with Russia, while Rumania was never cordial.

"Then came the unexpected surprise with the first war of the Balkans," Baron Korff said, after reviewing the complications of Russo-Turk relations. "There is reason to believe that Germany was so thoroughly convinced of Turkey's strength under the military leadership of German instructors and generals that she even viewed with pleasure the brewing storm in the Balkans. To her the Turkish defeat

meant more than to any other power; it really spelled the ruin of her Near East plans. For several months Germany was extremely nervous, but to her great joy the Balkan allies did not know how to share their spoils in peace. The second war of 1913 was a pleasant sight to Germany."

"There is no doubt but that the events of 1914 which led to the great war were in no mean degree hastened by that nervous desire of Germany to assert her final influence in Constantinople. Russia was also getting nervous and restless. With great anxiety did she watch the renewals of German influence at Constantinople. Indeed, Germany entrenched in the Bosphorus meant a national danger to her."

## CANADA IS PUSHING BIG PUBLIC WORKS

Former Maine Governor Tells of Several Great Projects Under Way in the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BANGOR, Maine—"Everything

that Canada is doing is on an immense scale," says Carl E. Millikin, former Governor, who has just returned from the Dominion as a guest of the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, which proposes to have the St. Lawrence River deepened to 25 or 30 feet, the issue now being before the International Joint Boundary Commission for its recommendations.

"Already the Canadian Government is showing that it means business by having the Welland canal dredged to a depth of 30 feet," says Mr. Millikin. "This will be finished in two years. On the Canadian shore at Niagara, immense electrical developments are under way under the direction of the hydroelectric commission of Ontario. Five hundred thousand additional horsepower is being secured from the falls at a cost of \$60,000,000. In a year this work will be completed and the power available for use."

"The harbor of Toronto is being developed at the present time at a cost of \$26,000,000. Equally big work is being done in Montreal. Here 16 miles of river on each side is under the direct control of the harbor commissioners. Huge wharves and enormous elevators are being constructed. The present capacity of the grain elevators is 5,000,000 bushels and the facilities at the wharves are such that 11 ocean liners can be loaded with grain at the same time, from one or all the elevators. Over 14 miles of rubber belting are used for conveyors in the elevators."

"The plans for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River do not stop at the deepening of the ship channel. It is planned to harness and develop the hydroelectric energy below Niagara. It is estimated that there is 4,000,000 horsepower available here. This will be generated at 40 or 50 stations and sent as far east as Nova Scotia. It would be available for all the states of New England and could, of course, be sent north on an equal distance. It would be transmitted to a distance of 400 miles from the generating stations."

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the views of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, on the disarmament conference were expressed by him aboard the steamship Paris.

"We know," he said, "that every nation which attends the conference will be in favor of disarmament for the other nation. But there will be some kind of arrangement among two or three nations looking to the peace of the world, leaving the majority on the outside to trust to the protection of those two or three nations."

"I, for one, shall utterly oppose any combination of any sort that does not include the Republic of France. Any nation which discriminates against France makes a mistake for itself. No country is big enough or rich enough to carry on its affairs independently of all other nations, or of any other nation. There is nothing like sitting down at the same table with your neighbors, whether it is to talk business, or any other matter."

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DEDHAM, Massachusetts—More than 41,000 persons have registered at the past nine reunions of the Fairbanks Family of America, according to Henry L. Fairbanks, president of the organization. Forty states and 22 foreign countries were represented. Because of the interest this year in the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the Fairbanks Family reunion at the old homestead here on August 24 is expected to be unusually large. Gov. Charles E. Cox, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Col. Edwin Rich and Frank P. Sibley are scheduled to speak.

"The speaker pointed out that there are two angles to the Bulgarian story, one which involves Bulgaria's relationship "as a child of Russia," and the other involving the Black Sea and the Straits. Although Russia's policy toward Turkey reversed several times, he said, "her purpose was ever constant and clear to acquire possession and disposal of the Straits."

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## RAILWAYS ASK TAX ON MOTOR TRAFFIC

Californian Hearing on Roads Claim of Unfair Motor Competition Which Deprives the State of Tax on Passengers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—A

hearing of great importance to all transportation interests in every state in the Union, as well as to these interests in California, began recently before a public meeting of the United Chambers of the Sacramento Valley. The subject is the regulation of commercial automobile lines, the results of their tax-free operation on the roads of the State, and the presentation of plans whereby these automobile lines may bear a fair share of the costs of road construction and maintenance.

Representatives of the railroads, motor truck lines, and steamboat companies are in attendance, as well as county supervisors and officials of transportation organizations, automobile associations and civic organizations throughout northern California. When it became apparent that interest in the investigation was far more than local, all hearings were made public.

The most important paper presented was a memorandum by R. E. Kelly, a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's department, in which Mr. Kelly said in part:

"The railroads contend that it is unfair to permit motor transportation lines to operate automobiles virtually tax free on the state highways, toward the construction of which the railroads have contributed large sums of money.

"A recognized function of the government is to coordinate and safeguard all transportation agencies. Discrimination in favor of any one agency is against public policy and welfare.

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## CITY TAKES ACTION AGAINST UTILITY

Suit Brought to Recover \$90,000 on Ground Certain Surcharges Are Illegal, Unfair and Incorrectly Applied by Company

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In support of his case for reduction of rates now awaiting hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, has filed suit against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the recovery of \$90,000 paid to the company in rates by the city. In a memorandum filed with the Mayor's office Mr. Hill asserts that investigation in preparing the case to support the city's petition for rate cut has convinced him that "10 per cent" and "coal clause" charges made by the company are illegal and unfairly and incorrectly applied.

While the resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Boston appropriating \$50,000 for the expense of preparing the city's case for reduction of rates will take care of the future, if the Public Utilities Department orders the cut, the present suit seeks to recover a sum which the state commission cannot order returned. In its case for reduction the City of Boston is joined by several other municipal governments and by individuals. While the city's action for recovery sets the municipal loss at \$90,000 it is impossible to obtain an estimate of what the "10 per cent" and "coal clause" charges, if illegal and unfair as charged, have cost the consumers.

### Premium Question

Another element in the local public utilities situation involving the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is the question of the right of the company to capitalize premiums. A bill which would have allowed this was defeated in the last Legislature on the ground that it offered ground for future demand for the right to increase dividends on a greatly increased capitalization, which, it was charged, would mean a corresponding increase in rates. The General Court ordered that this question be heard before the Public Utilities Commission, and the finding of that group reported to the Legislature.

In reporting to the Mayor in explanation of his action in the Superior Court, Mr. Hill explains that in working up the case for hearing before the State Commission he has "reached the conclusion that the 10 per cent additional charge and the additional charge under the so-called 'coal clause' which have at various times between October 1, 1917, and the present date, been charged to consumers by the Edison Company in connection with certain of its rates, is illegal, and that these charges have not been fairly or correctly applied by the company."

The corporation counsel points out that the city not only takes electricity from the Edison company for street lighting but purchases large quantities for lighting municipal and school buildings. The street lighting is by contract, under which the assessments attacked are not levied, but the contract is the object of the attack for a rate cut. The municipal buildings, however, Mr. Hill explains, are charged for use of electricity outside the provisions of the contract.

### Action to Recover

"Upon these charges," he says, "the 10 per cent and coal clause have been applied and large sums of money have this way been collected from the city. As to the future, the matter can be satisfactorily dealt with through the department of public utilities, but for payments made in the past that department has no legal authority to order repayment. I have, therefore, with your approval, brought an action on behalf of the city against the Edison Company to recover the amount which in my judgment has been illegally collected."

"So far as relates to payments under the coal clause, what I have done is in accordance with an order passed by the city council February 21 last, and transmitted by you to me. In this order you were requested to direct the law department to take steps to compel the Edison Company to refund all moneys received from the city under the coal clause. Until the present time, however, I have not had the information which seemed to me necessary as a foundation for legal action."

## GREAT ACTIVITY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Industrial conditions have improved to such an extent in the textile mills of this city that for the first time in many years a number of the employees will be asked to do away with their vacations which usually come from August 27 to September 5. Orders for cloth are coming in so that a number of mills are working overtime.

As a result of the settlement of the building trade strike, this city is now also facing a building boom which rivals any in its history. Hundreds of homes are being built in this city and the suburbs, the people driven to this action by exorbitant rents and scarcity of tenements.

## MANAGERS REBUKE ATTACK ON EQUITY

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—At the managers' convention here yesterday, Chairman Winthrop Ames of the committee on constitution reported, and the constitution and by-

laws were adopted as read. The organization is to be known as the American Theatrical and Amusement Interests, Incorporated. Its membership is open to individuals and firms under nine different classes: play producing managers, touring play managers, theaters playing plays for more than one week or less, authors and publishers, producers of vaudeville acts, managers of theaters presenting such vaudeville acts, producers of motion pictures, and motion picture theater owners.

The idea of the organization is said to be only to get together; it is in no way belligerent. During one session a well-known New York man-

## JAIL CONSOLIDATION WORK PROGRESSES

Justice to Taxpayer and to an Efficient System of Correction Declared to Emphasize Need of Change in Arrangements

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Economy, the need of classification, and the improvement of conditions resulting

brought a better dealing with them. But it fails to meet the primary requirements as to correction which are for the public's interest, other than the mere locking up. The small groups of prisoners are miscellaneous and there is no approach to classification—the grouping of them according to their needs. In a word, it defeats the ends which enlightened opinion demands of corrections. It fails of its purpose not through lack of interest or good intent by the county administrators but through the inescapable conditions of a diffused management dealing with small groups in separate institutions."

It is particularly emphasized that a place of detention for those held

## DONKEYS

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The donkey boy of Cairo, who conducts parties of extravagantly costumed tourists mounted on donkeys, out to the pyramids—almost as popular a mode of progression to the ambitious, who scorn to use the tram, as camel riding—is well known to the comic artist; scope for his humor is found not less in the grin of that little Arab rascal than in the sight of some long-legged exquisite, who straddles his mope, almost brushes the ground with his feet.

The donkey seems to be peculiarly well adapted to withstand extremes of

the Moors, whence it reached South America, and in course of time became a parent of the famous Argentinian mules. For the donkey, if we may venture to guess its origin, comes from Asia, that home of the Ungulata; wild asses, indeed, are still found on the lofty uninhabited plateau of Tibet. No animal is more patient than the donkey. The horse, proud creature that he is, will not brook ill treatment; the mule, sulks, and obstinately refuses to do anything at all, or, goaded beyond measure, kicks off his load and jogs away. It is the camel's nature to complain always. The long-eared ass alone bears his hard lot with fortitude. Can this be the reason for his having become a byword for stupidity? It is an ungenerous suspicion.

Donkeys are commonly used in Mesopotamia, especially near the sea-board. In the neighborhood of Basra they are more often met with than camels, in and around the city; they go not far afield. In the city you may meet them threading their way through the press, their scantily garbed drivers urging them along with shrill cry, or seated sideways on their backs. A mob of them, bunched together, come crowding down the lane; on one side is the placid creek, on the other a crumbling mud wall incloses extensive date gardens, and in the setting sun the palm trees cast fantastic shadows athwart the white road. In a cloud of dust, donkeys, staggering beneath the burden of heavy grain bags thrown like bolsters over their backs, trot along. In the summer, they are taken down to the creek by their small masters and drenched with water; but who shall say from their demeanor whether they enjoy or abhor this treatment, since they stand stock still under it with the same expression of stoical resignation.

On the high banks of the Tigris near Baghdad are erected many chard, that is, wooden frameworks, carrying rollers, by means of which water is raised from the river in goat-skin bags and poured into the channels above; teams of patient donkeys plod to and fro, hauling on the ropes which hoist the glistening skins to the top of the bank, there to spill out their contents. On a summer night the squeaking of these chard, and the guttural voices of the Arab husbandmen can be heard above the howl of the jackals.

In Baghdad itself, the water carrier, with his donkey, the latter bearing the dripping skins, is a familiar object.

## HIGHER TAXES FOR UTILITIES COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The city, which is now engaged in an inquiry to procure data for legal proceedings on which to base a fight for lower gas rates, has been warned by its public service engineer, Ralph O. Eaton, that the proposed increase in the federal net income tax for corporations would add \$140,000 per year to the burden of utilities companies here, which the public will have to pay. Mr. Eaton says that the four local public

utilities corporations, providing gas, electricity, telephone and transportation service, will "pass along to the public in some form or other this increase in expense."

## WAY CLEARED FOR CHICAGO PROJECT

Grant Park Extension Permit by War Department Makes New Bathing Beach Possible in Downtown Part of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permit received from the War Department for the extension of Grant Park in the downtown section of the lake front has cleared the way for the fulfillment of that part of the Chicago plan which contemplates making Chicago's waterfront "the most beautiful in the world."

Granting of the permit was announced by Col. W. V. Judson, United States district engineer. It allows the South Park Commissioners of this city to extend the shore line of Grant Park 300 feet eastward between Randolph street and Roosevelt road.

A huge new bathing beach, practically in the down-town district, which has been planned, will be made possible by the realization of the project. Michigan Avenue office workers may be able to go in bathing before lunch and afterward hang their bathing suits out the windows of the skyscrapers to dry.

In addition to this, the extension will permit the construction of an outer boulevard to relieve the heavy traffic on Michigan Avenue and provide facilities for boat and waterplane landings.

Space for parking automobiles also will be provided without taking away from the public any playground. The project will in no way hinder navigation, but will aid it by filling in the shallow waters and giving the present harbor suitable depth.

"When this is finished," said C. H. Wacker, "father" of the Chicago plan, "Chicago will have a water front north from Jackson Park the like of which is not found elsewhere in the world. All that will be necessary will be to swing a bridge across the mouth of the river to the Municipal Pier and look what you have, an unbroken driveway along the South Side, north over Lake Shore Drive and Sheridan Road, up through the beautiful ravined suburbs of the North Shore, to the Great Lakes Training Station."

## RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON POLICEMEN'S CARS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—City patrolmen will not be permitted to ride to or from their stations in their own individual automobiles hereafter, according to an order issued yesterday by the superintendent of police, Thomas F. Carroll.

The order stated that there would be no objection to the patrolmen riding in machines other than their own, but that an infraction of the rule would result in the offender being brought before the Police Trial Court.

The order did not give any reason for the action, but it is understood the rule was made to save parking space, especially in the down-town sections.



A caravan of donkeys trotting along a creek in Mesopotamia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

from a unified and more wieldy system, are the main issues involved in the movement for the consolidation of the penal institutions of Massachusetts under the Commonwealth. With the decrease in population resulting from the application of national prohibition and the increased use of the probation system, the economic folly of maintaining expensive institutions whose populations averaged one-third of capacity, mobilized one-third of capacity, mobilized demand for action.

The General Court named a joint special committee of the House and Senate to investigate and hold hearings on the question of consolidation. The present dual jail system, with its state institutions and county jails and houses of correction, inevitably brought county government to the fore in the legislative hearings. The so-called "county rings," recognizing that consolidation of jails means loss of office-giving power, turned these defense into a personal attack on Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, and took refuge in the plea that the consolidation more represents a drive against county government.

In the interest of satisfying the fundamental objects of a correctional system it is brought out that many scattered jails and houses of correction cannot afford to maintain competent instructors and supervisors, and put into application an adequate system of education calculated to turn the prisoner out an asset rather than a liability. One county institution, by the admission of its officers, finds it unable to maintain a chaplain for the jail.

### RAILWAY CARMEN HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Approximately 140 delegates attended the fourteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America in Toronto, exclusive of the government defenders, the investigation may broaden to a study of county government. With regard to the prisons, however, it is expected that the committee will file a bill with the next Legislature recommending con-

solidation. That the receivership is not to result in the line's capitulation to the United States Shipping Board is believed to be indicated by the fact that the receivers have chosen as counsel De Lancy Nicoll Sr. and Bainbridge Colby, both of whom have acted as counsel for the company against the board in the dispute rising out of the latter's seizure of its nine ships from the line.

The receivers said the operation of the ships by the line would be continued. They are held by the line under protection of a court injunction against the board. Charges by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board, that the real reason for the seizure was the board's claim that the line is insolvent had not yet been answered by the company, but an answer is expected soon.

**PERMIT IS REFUSED SPEAKER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—The Oakland City Council has refused a permit to Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, speaker for the Socialist Party, to deliver an address in this city. As a result of the coming of Mrs. O'Hare to Oakland, the permit of the Socialist Party to hold meetings and have lectures delivered in the Municipal Auditorium also was revoked. It was charged that Mrs. O'Hare was convicted of violation of the espionage act in Jeffersonville, Missouri, during the war, and later released on executive order. Her lectures are in support of Red propaganda.

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Mattress Protector will keep your mattress clean and perfectly dry under all conditions. Mattress Protector, a light in weight, covers the mattress like a blanket, easily washes good as new. Once washed are same no longer used, would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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**“Cleanliness and Comfort”**

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## August Blankets Sale At New Low Prices

### Lot 1

White Blankets bound with 3-inch white or colored silk bindings, blue or pink borders, or all white.

Sizes 60x80, 60x90, 70x82

Your Choice \$7.50  
Per Pair...

### Lot 3

White Blankets, nicely finished, bound with colored bindings to match borders, in rose, blue, pink, yellow and lavender.

Size	Per Pair
60x84	\$12.00
60x90	15.00
70x84	13.50
70x90	17.00
80x90	20.00

### Lot 5

White Blankets, bound with 3-inch white silk bindings; blue, pink, rose, yellow and lavender borders.

Sizes 60x84, 60x90, 70x84, 70x90

Your Choice \$12  
Per Pair...

### Lot 7

Single-COLORED BLANKETS—All Wool

Old fashioned weave. Weight 5 pounds. A splendid blanket for sleeping porches, camps, etc. Colors: Tan with black, gray with red, gray with black, white with red, white with red, yellow, black and green stripes; green and white plaid, pink and white plaid, tan and white plaid.

Last Year's Price \$20.00 and \$25.00  
Now, \$12.50  
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See Our Temple Place Window

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**

BOSTON

## WIRELESS TO WELD EMPIRE INTERESTS

Communication Between Parts of British Commonwealth Prime Consideration at the Recent Conference in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking before the imperial conference in London on the subject of imperial communications, W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, pointed out that the vital need of the British Empire today was closer communication between each dominion and Great Britain; also among the dominions themselves, for political, strategical and commercial reasons. Those present at the conference had met, he said, to discuss the foundations upon which the foreign policy of the Empire was to be built, and to devise means that would give an opportunity for the dominions overseas to apply such ideas to the solution of definite questions as they might arise, questions which were formerly decided by Great Britain alone.

Under existing conditions, Mr. Hughes stated, the share of the dominions in determining foreign policy could not be substantial though their status under the League of Nations and their liability to be involved in war arising out of foreign policy made it imperative that their voice should be heard. Conferences between the prime ministers of Great Britain and the dominions ought, he believed, to be regular and frequent, but at present that was not possible. The imperial conference or Cabinet was the only practical machinery now existing, and it was not found sufficient for efficient participation by the dominions. As a further step it had been proposed that an imperial cabinet or council be constituted, consisting of a minister to each of the dominions, who would reside in England and possess authority to speak for his country.

### Premier's Power Limited

Apart from general objections, the speaker said, even the prime ministers of the dominions could not speak authoritatively on matters concerning their country. They could assent to or dissent from any decision of the Cabinet but, in the case of Australia at least the same had to be submitted to the dominion parliament for ratification or rejection. Dominion parliaments would not agree to surrender their rights of self-government. Binding decisions could only be made by the cabinets and in most cases by the parliaments, and on definite questions of foreign or imperial policy no such decision was possible unless the questions to be considered could be presented to the dominions immediately they arose.

Mr. Hughes predicted that the day was not far distant when the prime ministers of the various dominions would be in wireless telephonic communication with each other. It is his opinion that was the only way in which the dominions could really participate in Empire affairs. The steamship service was slower today than it was 25 years ago. Twelve and one-half to 14 knots an hour, for inter-imperial steamship communication, Mr. Hughes considered a standing reflection upon imperial common sense and a menace to imperial interests. Though it might not pay the companies to increase their speed, it would not pay the Empire to be satisfied with the service as it stood. The six weeks' journey to Australia could be reduced to four. With a relay aeroplane service it could be further reduced to 10 days.

### Potency of Public Opinion

The most potent factor in the world today, the Australian Prime Minister said, was public opinion, and the opinion of the people upon any question was largely dependent upon the facts placed before them in the press and other ways. Nothing struck a visitor to England from the dominions more than the meager information about his own country appearing in the columns of the British press. The converse was likewise none the less true. Meanwhile each day there went out from America to the East, radiating in every direction, not only American news but American concepts of world news. The Chinese nation, for example, knew all the facts which it could, and so formed its opinion of the British Empire. America had no interests in China greater than those of Great Britain, yet America did this and the British Empire did nothing.

The cause of this state of things was said to be largely due to the high cable rates and British apathy toward using wireless telegraphy. A column of news, Mr. Hughes was recently informed, had been sent from America to a Canadian paper for \$19 to \$20. America poured out news, not at 7½d., to 9s. a word, as was the charge from England, but probably at one-twentieth of the price.

### Backwardness of Empire

To illustrate how backward the British Empire is in wireless development, Mr. Hughes recalled what other countries are doing. Before the war Germany, he said, had practically surrounded the world with a chain of wireless stations in Germany, Africa, the Near East and the Pacific Ocean. Today Germany had two direct wireless services with America and a third was being arranged. France had two great stations capable of communicating with all parts of the world. Mr. Hughes stated that he had himself heard the Lyons station when at Penrhyn Hills, Australia, and the message was so clear and distinct that it could be carried along 500 miles of telephone and still be heard.

America, Mr. Hughes stated, was at present conducting a wireless service

in the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Germany, and arrangements were being made for duplicating the other existing services by a large wireless station communicating simultaneously with five different countries. Italy and Switzerland had also made advances in wireless work and, according to recent statements in the press, Russia was building the most powerful wireless station in the world. The United Kingdom had two long wireless stations, one conducting commercial services with the United States and the other with Canada.

### Poor Dominion Facilities

South Africa, Mr. Hughes pointed out, had only two stations of small range. Australia had a number of low-power stations capable of communicating with commercial ships a few hundred miles distant. New Zealand had no better service than Australia. India had a few internal coastal stations but nothing modern. The crown colonies had very little, and Canada was the only dominion having wireless communication with the United Kingdom. Mr. Hughes said he had come to the conclusion that the only hope of getting anything done was the employment of some other factor than the post office. In conclusion he proposed that a small conference committee should be asked to consider the subject of improved communications and to bring up recommendations of a definite character, which could then be discussed.

Sir Thomas Smartt of South Africa in his speech on communications referred at greater length to the condition of the press of Great Britain. It was, he said, not only papers that might be expected to cater for news of a sensational character but leading dailies that had filled their front columns during the previous two or three weeks with reports of a nauseating character. That was all very detrimental. London was poorly served with news of the dominions and Sir Thomas was looking for means whereby newspapers could be persuaded to adopt a policy of an educational character. Even if one newspaper only did so, he believed, there were sufficient among the reading public to support it to a large extent and to give it a circulation.

### Press Opinion Solicited

Winston Churchill announced that he had recently received a powerful and representative deputation of all the press of the country on the subject Mr. Hughes had raised. The press had pointed out that the high rates of the cable service, the long delays in getting wireless communications into existence hampered the whole transmission of news from the mother country to the dominions. The American press, with its 100,000,000 readers, was able to pay for the collection of its news by its internal circulation, and hence it could afford to throw down the news in other English-speaking countries.

The question was not merely one of news, but of the atmosphere created. It was important that the different parts of the British Empire should tell their own stories to each other. Mr. Churchill said he hoped to arrange for a short conference between the dominion prime ministers and representatives of the British press.

### NEW PALESTINE AIR ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine—A new air route has been opened up across the desert between Palestine and Mesopotamia, and notification has been received of the arrival at Bagdad of three aeroplanes of the Royal Air Force, which have flown over this route. These machines formed a reconnaissance party that set out from Palestine with the object of establishing a more direct line of connection between the existing aerodromes at Ramleh, in Palestine, and Bagdad in Mesopotamia. The length of the new route is about 550 miles, which is considerably shorter than the more northerly route formerly used. The line followed, which is an extension of the present Cairo-Ramleh route, starts from Ramleh, which is the main Royal Air Force aerodrome in Palestine, passes through Amman, in Transjordan and Kastrazak, where landing-grounds have been prepared, and proceeds thence in an almost straight line to Ramleh, on the Euphrates, and on to Bagdad.

### INDIA AWAITING PRINCE'S VISIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Generally speaking the news of the impending visit of the Prince of Wales has been very favorably received, but there is a disposition in extremist circles and to a certain extent even in moderate to assert that the journey will be futile unless it is accompanied by further boons and political concessions. This curious attitude it is safe to say is not representative of the ordinary Indian of any class. The Prince is coming to visit his most populous domain and this attitude of perpetually asking for more does not do justice to the innate loyalty and courtesy of the true Indian.

The Prince comes to see and be seen, and there is no special political significance to be attached to the tour. In fact these demands emanate from the so-called politically-minded classes, who number about 1 per cent of the whole population.

### SHIPMENT OF SILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—More than 200 tons of raw silk, comprising \$3,000,000, left San Francisco under guard on the night of July 30, via the Santa Fe Railroad, for New York and Boston. The silk arrived the same day on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner Golden State. The special train has been given the right of way completely across the continent. This is the largest consignment of raw silk every brought into this country.

## EXTENT OF FRENCH RECOVERY SHOWN

### Farming and Other Industries in Former Devastated Areas Are Rapidly Being Restored

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is desirable always to keep in mind when France is criticized, and often rightly criticized, on this or that point, the tremendous efforts she has made since the armistice. Some injustice is often done to France in this respect. Certainly the facts are not sufficiently known and the survey of the situation that Henry Cheron has just made comes opportunely.

With so much that might undermine confidence in France, these figures are calculated to restore that faith which has prevailed in the future of the country. First Mr. Cheron shows the condition to which the country was reduced by the war. The northern railways, which extend over 2123 kilometers, were left without a single bridge or a single tunnel, without a single locomotive depot, without a single station, little or big, that had not been practically destroyed. The railway itself was pulled up in many parts. As for the eastern railways, over 1700 kilometers of rail had been rendered useless.

Now it has also to be remembered that after the war there were at least 2,000,000 fewer workers than before. As for the intellectual and moral forces that disappeared, it would of course be impossible to estimate them. At any rate the census of 1911 showed that France had 39,200,000 inhabitants while that of 1921 shows that France has only 37,140,000 inhabitants. While it is true that 200,000 French soldiers are engaged outside France and have thus been omitted from the census returns, there has to be put against this fact, among other things, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. In any case these soldiers are not available for the work of reconstitution.

### Revival of Grain Trade

Nevertheless, France has managed to reconstitute to some extent her means of production. The principal cereals, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and others had fallen off considerably.

At the armistice over 32 per cent less grain was devoted to their culture, if the figures of 1913 were taken as the standard. In two years the diminution was brought down to 26 per cent—that is to say, 1,806,405 more hectares had been put into cultivation it may, therefore, be assumed that if progress continues along the lines indicated, at the end of five or six years at the most French agriculture will have reached the same level so far as extent of ground under cultivation is concerned as before the war. This is an estimate based upon specific elements of judgment and is accepted by the experts.

Potatoes and beet root are also being cultivated in much greater quantity. Beet roots were of course chiefly grown in the north, where there is a large sugar refining industry. Last year the superficial area consecrated to the beet root attained 40 per cent of that of 1913. Land devoted to potatoes was reduced in 1918 by 23 per cent; last year the shortage had diminished to 12 per cent.

These are encouraging and specific facts which cannot be disproved and which are much more impressive than the general statements which are often made that France is recovering. The same testimony is furnished if one looks at the estimates of French cattle. Take the case of cows. Before the war, from 1906 to 1913, the average increase each year was from 32,000 to 35,000 head. But during the past two years the increase is 97,000 head—for each year 15 times the increase of former days. There are of course special circumstances, such as the reception of animals from Germany by way of restitution, which are responsible for this tremendous growth; but the figures are none the less significant and may almost be said to be startling. What applies to cattle applies to pork. There are 600,000 more pigs in France than there were two years ago. It is calculated that the shortage of horses, however, is such that it cannot be overcome in less than 10 years. There is at present a deficit of 584,730 horses.

These figures do not include land in process of alienation. In the case of the Cape, the area does not include the Transkeian territories or land set apart as communes, locations, out-spans, forest reserves, or townships, though it includes game reserves; approximately one-half of the area is un-surveyed. The area given for Natal excludes land reserved for locations, forest reserves, townships, communes, and other public purposes. In the case of the Transvaal, the area excludes native locations, forest reserves, townships and land required for public purposes.

### SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAARL, Cape Colony—At a conference of the Teachers League of South Africa at Paarl recently, Dr. Viljoen, superintendent-general of education, said there had been a very large increase in the school enrollment. There has been an increase of 7846 European pupils and 13,240 non-European pupils, or a total increase of 21,086 students in one year.

### INDUSTRIAL COMPARISONS

Turning to industry, it is shown that the personnel occupied in the workshops of the liberated regions only

reached on July 1, 1919, 9 per cent

of the personnel of 1913. The per-

centage has been increased month by

month and at the present moment

stands at over 45. It has required

prodigious energy to obtain this

result.

The circulation of trains in the in-

vaded districts has been reestablished and is now entirely regular. In the north the continuity is complete and in the east there is only one line which remains to be restored. By the fall of this year this last section will have been relaid. In some cases, of course, bridges, depots, and stations have been replaced in a provisional manner, but for the most part they have been definitely restored. The tunnels are all available except in the east, that of Maure, where there were 200,000 cubic meters of rubbish to be cleared away. Five great viaducts, 25 yards in height and from 100 to 200 yards in length, which, destroyed by explosives, were ruined in their very foundations, have been rebuilt.

These and many other proofs of French energy are set out in the report of Mr. Cheron, and when so many complaints are made about what has not been done it is good to report in this way what has by extraordinary efforts been accomplished. What is chiefly lacking in the ruined regions is a sufficient of habitations. There are too many makeshift dwellings which are of such character that one can only marvel at the patience of the occupants. They demand at the earliest possible moment houses in which it is possible to live decently, and whether those houses are German or French is of little importance.

### PALESTINE READY TO MEET CONCESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine—At the recent meeting of the Palestine Advisory Council the government representatives declared that, with a view to avoiding delay in the economic development of the country, the government was now prepared to consider a grant of certain concessions for enterprises of public utility. All applications for a concession to supply the Jaffa municipal area and the adjoining districts with electric light and power—utilizing the water of the River Aja—are being considered by the Administration.

The granting of concessions will, till further notice, be subject to the following provisions:

(a) No concessions shall be granted to a person or company to control any of the natural resources of the country, or to establish any public works, services and utilities, except under an arrangement by which the profits to be distributed by the person or company shall not exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested, and any further profits made in the working of the concession shall be utilized for the benefit of the people of Palestine in a manner approved by the Administration.

(b) No concession shall at present be granted for prospecting for mineral oil or oil.

(c) In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres no concession will be granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority to allied Nationals, or companies controlled by them.

(d) No concession shall be granted before the expiration of the period of 10 years from the date of the grant.

(e) No concession shall be granted before the expiration of the period of 10 years from the date of the grant.

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## GREATER OUTPUT OF LABOR IS DEMANDED

If Britain Is to Occupy Her Former Commercial Position, It Is Believed, Working Standard Will Have to Be Improved

By Special Labor Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question is being frequently asked by those who realize that if England is to occupy her former proud position in the trade and commerce of the world, it will be necessary for her workers to improve upon the output which Board of Trade figures reveal as being much below her normal requirements, as to what has happened to the committee appointed by the government to inquire into and report upon the question of increased production in industry.

Having weathered the storm and emerged into the calm seas of industrial peace, the most optimistic predict an era of commercial prosperity only equalled by the demands of the war. Even the pessimists have thrown off their gloom and admit, with some qualification, that trade must revive as the result of the numerous agreements reached during the past few weeks. As stated, the output per man compares very unfavorably with that recorded in 1914; it is pertinent, therefore, to ask what has happened to Sir Stephenson Kent and his colleagues who were commissioned to examine the reasons for the decline and to offer suggestions for recovery?

## Guaranteed Profit Rule

There is every reason to believe that the problem of coal output is on a fair way to solution; the introduction of joint committees to investigate charges of negligence and indifference brought by the miners against the management has undoubtedly been responsible for improvement, as the gratifying increased tonnage which followed the arrangement goes to prove. Then again, if the allegations of the miners are true, there are the new headings waiting to be opened up, with coal within a few yards of the miners' drill; headings that have been bored through during the period of control when expenses were borne by the government and abandoned almost on the point when the work would become productive.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was assured upon reliable authority that the foregoing practice was fairly common in the mines while under the control of the government in consequence of the guaranteed rate of profit. Anyhow, all that has now passed, and the country can look forward with a cheerful hope to a coal output that will far exceed the figures to which it had declined in the last years of the war.

## Hearns to "Peace Work"

One of the greatest obstacles to production is to be traced to the obstinate and persistent hostility of certain trades to any and all methods of payment by results. The opposition of the building trades, for instance, is almost incredible, and remarkable because of the fact that by at least one section, the joiners, during the period of the war when their skill had been transferred from the building of houses to the making of aeroplanes, payment by result was the accepted and universal practice. What is more any proposal on the part of employers to revert to a day-work system would have brought forth tremendous opposition.

There is much to be said for the joiners' point of view that the one class of work lent itself to a piece-work or bonus system whereas the other did not. There is also the further argument, however much it might apply in 1921, that employers have almost invariably utilized payments by result to cut down prices; any improvement in method of manufacture, due entirely to the initiative of the operative, which enabled him to earn anything above a certain standard, a standard nevertheless fixed and definite although not openly stated, nearly always resulted in a readjustment of the price or of the time limit.

## Hearns Prejudice

It is a remarkable circumstance that the most strenuous opposition to payment by results comes from those quarters which have never experienced the system, whose prejudice is founded entirely upon hearsay. More remarkable still is the undisputed fact that where payment by results has been in operation, particularly piece-work in preference to premium bonus systems fairly and squarely tried, the operatives have invariably shown hostility to any proposals reverting to day-work.

The fact is that there is a great deal of hypocrisy among certain trade unionists in regard to this question, and it is painfully noticeable that few there are with sufficient strength and courage to advocate in open lodge meeting what they as individuals fight for in the workshop. Hypocrisy is not a nice word to use in regard to the actions of men, but it is the only word fitting to the occasion. The writer had much to do during the war in smoothing over the relationships of employers and their workpeople in one of the largest munitions factories in the country, and some of the greatest difficulties concerned the transfer of men from piece-work shops to day-work shops. Not a single instance can be remembered where a man willingly agreed to the transfer.

## Universal Payment System

It is with pleasant feelings that he recalls an incident where an engineer, now a rising hope in the ranks of the Communist Party, after haranguing an engineer's meeting on things in general and the "obnoxious piece-work system" in particular, retired

with as much grace as he could command when charged with having himself asked the shop management to place him on piece-work. This is a typical incident and is related here to inspire confidence, because of an unbounded belief that, carefully and intelligently handled, a piece-work or bonus-system is possible of introduction wherever the class or character of work lends itself.

The particular reference here is to engineering, in which an effort to establish a universal system of payment by results was rendered unsuccessful by faulty tactics on the part of employers. By endeavoring to take one bite at the cherry, by attempting

## LEGHORN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"There is absolutely nothing to see in Leghorn," says Mr. Hare in his guidebook. But then that depends, does it not, rather upon what one goes to seek? It is true that Leghorn has no architectural wonders as have Florence and Pisa; the pictures and works of art collected in its little gallery, though lovely in themselves, are insufficient to interest very keenly the traveler fresh from these richer cities; nor has it a great historic tradition and a heritage of mighty names; but for

bathing place in summer, a busy port all the year round, that Leghorn charms us. Here anyone who loves the sea and seafaring life may indulge his humor to the full. The old deep rose-red walls of the Medicean port rise sheer from the oily green water in great bulwarks and buttresses. Slow-flowing green and tawny canals spanned by bridges thread their way back into the heart of the city between the lofty warehouses, painted pink and cream and blue and yellow, and all the colors of the rainbow, with bright green shutters, but all toned and harmonized by long exposure to the weather and reflected, in shimmering loveliness, in the sluggish water

ride at ease. Near by rises the great lighthouse.

Leghorn has even more to offer than its delightful sea bathing, its busy port, its active commercial life. It has, around it, some of the loveliest hill country that can be desired. Upon these hills one may wander among the oaks, the firs and cypresses, the undergrowth of myrtle and juniper, and sweet-scented herbs. One may climb even to that wonderful "Valle Bendiata" far up upon the hill-top, where a tiny church stands on the crest, approached by a steep flight of steps flanked on either side by a somber grove of cypresses, and from there look out to the right over Pisa and the white Carrara marble mountains; to the left over Montenero and the rolling Maremma, and in front, loveliness of all, over the broad shining sea, with the islands of Gorgona, Capraia, Montecristo, Elba and Corsica, amethyst and rose in the golden path of the sinking sun. One sits and watches it all, remembering the great names linked with those islands: Garibaldi with Capraia, Napoleon with Corsica and Elba—and so many more: remembering the Crusaders sailing southward down that sea from Genoa, and all the proud galleys of the world putting into the port of Pisa a thousand years and more ago when Pisa was the mistress of these seas: remembering, too, that the old legend which tells that St. Peter, swept out of his course as he came from Antioch, went ashore just down there near Pisa, where, in memory of the event there now stands the lonely church of San Pietro in Grado among the marshes in the spot which then, before the water receded, stood doubtless upon the seashore. And there, they say, he tarried a little, before setting out again for Naples.

So one remembers all these things as the sunset fades and the twilight comes down, and below, in the city, the lights begin to shine. And as one goes down the hillside, treading out the sweetness of mint and thyme, and passing through the brightly lighted streets, pauses to listen to the wash of the waves against the old brick walls of the port, to look across the dim forest of masts and funnels where the vessels crowd together in the dark Darsena, and from them up to the quiet stars above the sea, one feels that "Livorno la Cara," "Leghorn the dear," which is her title, far from offering us "absolutely nothing to see," offers us, on the contrary, very much.

## ATTEMPT TO UNITE GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Left Wing Sections, Representing Many Shades of Opinion, Find It Hard to Consolidate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Proposals, even though at present vague and nebulous, which have been made here for achieving unity or at least harmony among the parties of the Left in Germany—the Majority Socialist Party, the Independents, and the Communists—have provoked considerable interest among public and politicians. The weakness of the Left consists clearly in its lack of union, one might rather say their mutual hostility, a fact which most Socialist leaders see and regret without being very hopeful of remedying. The movement in favor of unity comes from the national interest, as it would mean the departure on the part of the Independent Socialists from their present barren, negative, shrewdly destructive policy.

In the meantime, as indicated, the controversy on the subject, as carried on by the various Socialist spokesmen is acrimonious in character, suggesting that before unity is reached a little more political charity on the part of German Socialists is needed.

## Division of Proletariat

"Freedom of the proletariat from its present economic and intellectual slavery can only be achieved through the destruction of the capitalist domination and the uprooting of the bourgeois class system. The Socialist community must supersede the capitalist system. Formal democracy which merely conceals the dictatorship of capitalism, must give place to a real Socialist democracy which controls the means of production and distribution. This new state of things can only be reached through the use

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An old tower in Leghorn Harbor

ing to enforce agreement on a national basis, instead of allowing each locality to determine its own conditions, the extremists were given an opportunity of whipping up their whole strength in opposition. The position is by no means lost, and should, with intelligent direction, easily recovered.

## NEW HYDROELECTRIC SCHEME IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A new era for agriculture in Ontario has been started by the extension of hydroelectric power to the farms on a special bonus basis by which the provincial government bears 50 per cent of the initial cost. The rates under the legislation passed last session consist of a service charge and a meter charge. The service charge is the same for the same class of customer in all parts of the Province. The meter charge varies from 3 cents per kilowatt to 10 cents, varying with the cost of delivering power to the station or center from which the power is distributed to the rural power districts.

An early start is to be made with the construction of 175 miles of line, serving 1065 consumers in 12 towns. The total consumers involved is \$375,277. Of the total capital expenditure \$220,000 is for the construction of primary transmission lines and toward this the provincial government will contribute \$110,000.

TOUR OF ORIENT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—One hundred and seventy-five business men of San Francisco will leave on a commercial tour of the Orient, September 27. The steamer Hoosier State has been assigned to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by the United States Shipping Board for the trip. The excursionists will be gone three months, and will visit every port of China, Japan, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands.

those who set aside comparisons and come to Leghorn only for such things as it has to offer, for what it is in itself, it has much charm, possesses many picturesques and delightful things.

Built upon the Tyrrhenian sea, a little south of Pisa, once, before the sea receded, so great a maritime power, it is backed by lovely hills. It boasts no antiquity as antiquity goes in Italy, dating back only to the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century when Ferdinand de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, founded it to substitute for the old Porte Pisana, which in the course of time had silted up. As a means of getting the place populated he proclaimed a religious liberty to the inhabitants there, liberty which he denied to his Duchy at large. His policy was entirely successful, for outcasts of all kinds made the city their home, and especially the Jews. But there were Greeks also, and Moors converted to Christianity, as well as those foreigners of all races and classes who congregate about a port.

Leghorn must have been a picturesque place in those days, when the great ships of the world, with their rich colors and lofty sails and strangely habited crews, came into her Darsena to unload their merchandise and take up cargoes of Italian goods; and when the quays were alive with quaintly garbed and brilliant crowds of sailors and merchants from all quarters of the earth. That Leghorn was a home of many strangers is shown by the names which yet survive there. Here are names of Scottish and English families, established here for generations; of Greeks and Russians, of Spanish and French. Here Lord Byron had a villa, outside the Porta Maremmana, at the foot of the hills. Here Shelley spent some time at another villa, writing while there the principal parts of "The Cenci" and composing "To a Skylark" in a country lane in the early summer of 1822. From here, in 1822, Shelley and his friend Williams set out in their boat to return to their home in the Gulf of Spezia.

But all these things lie in the past. It is as a living city of today, a gay

and bathed place in summer, a busy port all the year round, that Leghorn charms us. Here anyone who loves the sea and seafaring life may indulge his humor to the full. The old deep rose-red walls of the Medicean port rise sheer from the oily green water in great bulwarks and buttresses. Slow-flowing green and tawny canals spanned by bridges thread their way back into the heart of the city between the lofty warehouses, painted pink and cream and blue and yellow, and all the colors of the rainbow, with bright green shutters, but all toned and harmonized by long exposure to the weather and reflected, in shimmering loveliness, in the sluggish water

of all methods of class warfare. Stupid revolts and wild and isolated attempts to seize power, as well as collaboration with the capitalist political parties, are not likely to reach the goal aimed at.

The struggle of the proletariat is rendered difficult through its split into different parties. Everything possible must be done to eradicate disunion and to achieve a unity of front among the workers. The Independent Socialist Party of Saxony expresses its readiness, in order to reach unity, to collaborate with other Socialist parties provided its independence is maintained. This collaboration will be best achieved if an understanding is reached among the various Socialist parties in parliamentary and municipal work."

The appeal of the Independent Socialists of Saxony for unity has let loose a violent press controversy which seems to suggest that the individual Socialist parties of Germany mistrust each other more than they mistrust the so-called "capitalist" parties. Particularly bitter has been the comment of the Red Flag, the extreme Socialist organ of Berlin, which refuses to have anything to do with the members of the more moderate Socialist parties. The Red Flag denounces the Majority Socialists for being the "slavish supporters of the Junker Monarchs counter-revolutionary reactionary parties," and declares the appeal of the Saxon Independents simply means that the Independent Socialist Party is ready and anxious to be swallowed up in the larger Majority Socialist group. "If the leaders of the Independent Socialist Party decide to march toward the Right, the rank and file of the party, realizing that through Communism alone can their aims be reached, will march toward the Left," says the Red Flag.

Adherence to "Capitalists"

On the other hand, the Majority Socialists, while ready enough to pay lip homage to the ideal of unity among the workers, intensely dislike the proposed rejection of collaboration with the so-called "capitalist" parties. Were such a proposal to be made compulsory it would mean, of course, the withdrawal of the Majority Socialist Party from the Coalition, and would be highly important because of its personal effects, i.e., the loss of office to half a dozen Socialist leaders who are now members of the Cabinet.

The so-called "capitalist" parties and their organs in the press have not allowed to slip by unnoticed the Leipzig proposal. The most interesting comment on the subject appears in the "Vossische Zeitung," perhaps the second best among Germany's democratic newspapers. The "Vossische Zeitung" refers to the appeal for unity, which also comes from Philip Scheidemann, the well-known Majority Socialist leader, and adds: "The increase of such manifestations clearly prove that the movement in favor of unity is being ardently supported in Majority Socialist and Independent Socialist Party circles. A speedy success for the movement is not likely because difficulties alike of policy and organization have yet to be overcome." Many so-called capitalist newspapers take the line that a collaboration between if not an actual amalgamation of the two chief Socialist groups would prove to the national interest, as it would mean the departure on the part of the Independent Socialists from their present barren, negative, shrewdly destructive policy.

In the meantime, as indicated, the controversy on the subject, as carried on by the various Socialist spokesmen is acrimonious in character, suggesting that before unity is reached a little more political charity on the part of German Socialists is needed.

## GOVERNMENT RETAINS POWER IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—While the results of the Portuguese elections, just held, may be considered as satisfactory to the Barros Quirino Liberal government that came to power at the time of the semi-revolutionary proceedings which caused the overthrow of Bernardino Machados, they are disappointing to those who had hoped that advantage might be taken of this supreme occasion to make a fresh start and get rid of the excesses of politics with which this country has been disastrously encumbered for so long.

The government party has obtained a majority, but the Democrats make a strong minority. It appears that in Lisbon only 30 per cent of the electors have voted, this representing a considerable reduction on the proportion at previous elections. It is sufficiently apparent that the Portuguese electors are in the first place confused and in the second very tired of the politicians and all their works, and disposed to take any pains to understand the intricacies of their machinations.

If there were a clear-cut issue between two or three parties, such as there was at the beginning of the period of the republic when there were Democrats, Unionists and Evolutionists, the electors might begin to take elections seriously again. When the recent elections were determined upon, it was given out that efforts would be made to get rid of these excessive sections and start with a more or less clean, intelligible, and sincere political slate, but circumstances and the old bad cravings have been too much for the political set and the best patriotic instincts have been overwhelmed. It is stated that in one constituency no fewer than 20 candidates, each representative of a different political section, presented themselves, and the representatives of ten sections are actually returned to the new Parliament.

The government commands 65 deputies, the Democrats 57, the Monarchists of two or three distinct types, 6, and the Roman Catholics, 2. The Monarchs had hoped for rather better things but all the old methods of "making" the election were resorted to by the government and it was a foregone conclusion that the majority would be much what it is and that the hopes of the more struggling parties would be more or less squashed.

The Count de Arrochena and Carvalho Silva, Monarchs, have been elected for Lisbon constituencies, but the Democrats have carried nearly all before them in the capital and have twelve elected, the Liberals having only two. Again at Oporto the Democrats have triumphed. At Coimbra, the University center, Beja, Gaiá, Estremoz, Guimaraes, Viseu and other districts, the Government has obtained a majority. Two Catholics, two Dominguists, and two Liberals have been elected at Braga. There have been some rather remarkable defeats, these including Bernardino Machado, former President and Premier, and two other members of the last government. The usual enterprise is now being displayed by the various sections.

## WALNUT DUTY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—To protect the walnut industry of the Pacific coast from importations from China, the walnut growers of California, headed by Governor William D. Stephens, have sent a telegram to Senators Penrose, Smoot and Watson, of the Senate Finance Committee, urging that a 4-cent tariff be placed on unshelled walnuts.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Concerning Old Tapestries

The basic idea of tapestry weaving, very simple in its conception, has remained practically the same throughout the ages. For example, we know of early Egyptian looms similar to those now in use at the Gobelin manufactory in Paris. Theoretically, tapestries are distinguished from embroideries by the fact that the picture produced is an integral part of the texture, and not applied to an already existing material. They differ from woven broadcaped fabrics by being always handwoven, and not a mechanical repetition of the same motive or design. Unlike the so-called needle point tapestries, which are no more than solid embroidery on a canvas background, in the real woven fabric various colored threads are intertwined on lines of other threads, the whole forming a web and producing tones and outlines similar to those obtained by the artist with his brush.

Tapestries cannot be criticized from the same point of view as paintings or frescoes. The latter are applied directly to a hard, smooth and immovable surface, while the former are pliant, assuming folds and undulations which necessarily affect the design and perspective; moreover they present a texture quite apart from that of mere paint or distemper. Examine carefully any of the beautiful examples of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries and note the happy distribution of color and the massing of detail. Regarded merely as a perfectly harmonious blending of tones, an alluring effect of richness is produced wherein lies the secret of their greatest charm.

Few examples of the ancient tapestries remain to us, and it is chiefly with the productions from the thirteenth century onward that we are concerned. The Crusaders were no doubt responsible for awakening an interest in tapestry weaving throughout the countries of civilized Europe where the art has since flourished to such an important extent. The end of the thirteenth century and the beginning of the fourteenth finds the production centered in the middle and northern provinces of France and in Flanders. The latter gained in importance over the former, and during the fifteenth century the greatest perfection was attained; in fact this particular period is now referred to as the "Golden Age" of tapestry production. It is in the panels of this epoch that the blending of color already mentioned attained its highest form or expression, and this with the use of no more than 12 or 13 different tones. Today the Gobelin factories dispose of some 14,000 varying shades of color, but in spite of this remarkable variety the results obtained are not comparable with the older work.

It is interesting to trace the changes from the Gothic period through the succeeding centuries, and to note the influence of the various allied arts as well as the political, religious and secular influences. The Renaissance period still clung to the Gothic ideas as regards the massing of color and detail, though these became perhaps more varied and complex. As this restraining influence began to lose its power, the artists allowed their ideas to follow more freely those expressed in the painted canvases, and we find the tapestries of the succeeding centuries gradually assuming a more pictorial character until they finally lose all traces of the Gothic feeling. The early Gothic panels seldom had more than a line border or "galon," but as we approach the later Gothic and Renaissance periods we find decorative borders or frames in great variety of design. These frames remain prominent in almost all the tapestries produced through the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Toward the end of the latter century they are often omitted, as, for instance in some of the charming panels of the Louis XV period.

The spread of the textile arts throughout Europe naturally led to a variety of style, and it is interesting to note the contrasts in the tapestries produced during the same corresponding periods by artists of the various nations. Spain, Italy, England and Germany all had their ateliers and guilds, and the looms of these countries produced a great variety of panels, but none ever rivalled the matchless products of the Flemish and French looms.

The end of the eighteenth century witnessed the decadence of tapestry art. The age of machinery following closely upon the dawn of the new century, and the subsequent demand for fabrics turned out by the new mechanical devices, seemed to preclude any possible chance of reviving the old art of tapestry weaving. During these years of retrogression most of the beautiful panels adorning the walls in the salons of the rich were relegated to the attic, or were used for more practical domestic purposes with no regard to their artistic value. Many were even deliberately destroyed, and it has been related by one French lady of noble birth how her grandfather once ordered a collection of fine old tapestries to be burned, his excuse being that he was tired of all that old rubbish and preferred something more up-to-date.

When the new order of things became more firmly established and great fortunes began to be made, a revived interest was manifested in the neglected arts and men of taste came to realize a sense of beauty which had lain dormant during so many years of purely commercial activity. Artists and decorators commenced to search out the old tapestries and these once more found a place amid sumptuous surroundings. This awakened interest created an active market and the prices began to soar, increasing as much as ten-fold within a single decade. At the

present time there seems to be an even keener appreciation for all things antique in the way of decoration, and even in many of the less pretentious homes one finds small fragments of tapestry lending a touch of soft color which is irresistible in its charm.

With this revival of an old art, an effort has been made to establish new centers for turning out modern tapestries some of which closely follow the traditions set down by the medieval artists. We also have the famous

## A Basque Kitchen

"If you will go up to the farm, Agurria, you will see a very beautiful old kitchen of true Basque design and arrangement," said Jeanne. "The woman there is a friend of mine. She will be glad to show you it."

In the old farm with its charming garden, situated on this lovely hill-top corner, we had a delightful experience awaiting us. The mistress, a tall, white-haired Basque woman,

pots stood on the flags. "Those," said Céline, "keep the drinking water deliciously cool even in the great heat of summer. With their wide mouths they are quite easily cleaned."

We next admired the simple rush-bottomed wooden chairs, and charming and comfortable they were. Some with three-runged wooden backs and low seats, while for the table there were high ones with very short backs. "They are made in nearly every Basque village," said Céline, "and for the children there are these," and she

are red on white grounds, and these furnish forth a very gorgeous display of color. These are late bloomers."

The "Gesneriana" and "Bouton d'or" may be planted in orchards or even meadows, and will bloom in the tall grass, but should not be placed where the tops will be cut down before the bulbs are ripened, nor where it is wet. These tulips bloom late but are large and long-stemmed averaging, under fair conditions, 24 inches in length.

There are varieties and colors

enough in tulips to meet almost any

of these smaller divisions to form the new clump. Mellow the ground generally, and lay the roots horizontally, not straight up and down, as these roots will send out a number of new stalks and leaves when given this chance. They will not show much, if any, growth until the following spring, when with this spacious room most of them will probably bloom, as well as make a vigorous growth. By managing this way a few clumps will soon enable one to have an entire border of these beautiful things. Siberian Iris seems peculiarly touchy about being moved in the spring, but once established it makes a vigorous growth and abundant flowering. The roots are altogether different from those of the German Iris, and from some years' experience we are inclined to think it does not need division very often.

The peony is another bulbous or tuberous-rooted growth, and it is very touchy about being divided. If division or removal seems desirable it should be done from August to October, and the roots handled with great care. The buds for the following year are made soon after the blooming period is past, and of course these should not be bruised or broken.

A mellow soil, a deep hole with well-rotted manure, and this covered well with dirt, are the requirements of the peony.

Place the roots horizontally, and cover not more than three inches in depth. Mulching may be done in the late fall, but this mulch should be spaded in, in the spring, so that the peony will not have more than a three-inch covering. This shallowness of covering is one of the secrets of plentiful blooming, while plenty of fertilizer is another.

Many of the single and semi-double peonies are very lovely. By careful selection a succession of bloom may be had as well as a variety of colors.

From the peony to the lily of the valley, seems quite a step downward,

but the little lily is to be desired in some places. It will grow in the shade, and where it is wet, in the grass and weeds of a rough place, but is not very good in flower beds, as it

spreads and interferes with other things.

The umbellifer lily is a June flowering one, and perfectly hardy, growing rank and strong, and forming new bulbs almost endlessly. This lily needs dividing every two or three years in the fall. The new bulbs collect around the old one and form a solid ball of smaller bulbs. These will grow and bloom, but will do much better if this old crammed ball is pulled carefully apart and the bulbs each given a six-inch space for its individual use. Clumps of these lilies are to be desired. They are bright red, cup-shaped, and strong stalks bear a goodly number of individual flowers. These are not good for cutting, as their color fades very rapidly after being cut.

The elegans lilies in variety are another accommodating sort. These grow well and bloom in June, are perfectly hardy, but we have learned that fall division or setting is greatly to be desired.

The lemon lily and the white day lily are both strong growers, and free bloomers.

The Longiflorum lily, when once established, spreads and blooms in rank profusion. This is a white lily.

The Speciosum lily is a lovely thing, and blooms later in the season;

its coloring is much more delicate

than that of the umbellifer and elegans sorts, and is greatly to be desired.

The tiger lilies may be planted almost anywhere and may be depended

on to give good results, but with these as with many others they increase so rapidly they need frequent division to be kept at their best.

The checkered pipings were cleverly

placed to emphasize the long lines of the frock without making it the least stiff or severe.

To wear with the dress was an es-

pecially chic hat of exquisitely fine,

white, French felt, scarfed with the

same crisp romper gingham that made

the frock unique.

## Hot Weather Breakfasts

What to serve for breakfast in hot weather is more or less of a real problem for the housewife, for it is so often difficult to think of any dish unusual enough to be tempting that doesn't take a great deal of time to prepare.

The matter of service is very important. The fruit should come from the refrigerator to the table ice cold. If there is a grape arbor in the back yard, it is well worth the trouble to run out and pick a few of the more perfect leaves for a garnish. Some

how half a cantaloupe, a bunch of cold grapes or a mound of berries seems twice as cool when served on a crisp green leaf. A delightful way to serve oranges is to cut them in slices, two to each person, and put a slice of canned pineapple between them, sandwich style. Bananas hardly seem like a hot weather fruit, but if very cold, cut lengthwise in the skins, sprinkled with powdered sugar and then with lemon juice they will be as popular as the more succulent fruits.

Of course, the cereal can be cooked in the fireless cooker and served hot with little trouble and discomfort to the cook, but have you tried it cold?

Mold in a pretty little mold, or an egg cup if you haven't individual molds, and serve surrounded with fruit or berries. Fruit, cereal, toast or rolls and a beverage is enough for many families, especially when the marmalade jar is kept filled with orange marmalade, jam or jelly for a "spread."

The beverage can be kept hot by electricity while the breakfast is being put on the table, and the toast can be made at the table, on the electric toaster. Rolls can be

ordered from the baker; there are several kinds so one may have a variety of them, especially if alternated with toast, and they will warm up so quickly in the oven that one hardly notices the heat in the kitchen.

If one needs another dish, and does not desire eggs, why not try creamed vegetables. They are most appetizing served on toast, and are not as heavy as the meat dishes.

Creamed corn is delicious, so are carrots and peas cooked together, little boiled onions, cauliflower and asparagus. Simply make a thin cream sauce—it can be made the night before—and warm the vegetables up in it.

If eggs are wanted, make a small omelet and serve a small piece to each person with the creamed vegetables poured over it. Tomatoes and egg plant broiled make a welcome change from the usual breakfast.

Cream sauce with the tomatoes is often used.

The elegans lilies in variety are another accommodating sort. These grow well and bloom in June, are perfectly hardy, but we have learned that fall division or setting is greatly to be desired.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CONFIDENCE GROWS IN WOOL MARKETS

Rehabilitation From Depression Is Slow but Progress Is Certain, With Flurries of Trading to Accelerate the Pace

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Confidence in the position of the wool market continues to strengthen. The process of rehabilitation from the post-war depression is slow, to be sure, but it nevertheless is certain, while here and there a little flurry of trading adds zest as well as momentum to the market. Thus, during the past fortnight, there has been a considerable amount of trading between dealers in the average to inferior descriptions of scoured wools, which have been advanced thereby in value, sometimes as much as 5 cents a pound. It does not appear, however, that the mills have yet bought these wools very heavily, although they have been paying fully recent quotations on the best descriptions. Most of this "furry" has been in Cape scoureds at prices ranging from 42 cents to about 60 cents, as regards the trading between dealers, while manufacturers have paid as high as 75 cents for a dead fine, snow-white wool.

So far as the general trading is concerned, the mills, especially the manufacturers of worsted goods, have continued to buy chiefly the fine and fine medium wools, both foreign and domestic but more particularly the latter, which, of course, are in relatively heavier supply. Prices for these wools are hardly altered, good to choice fine and fine medium clothing wool bringing 60¢ to 65¢, while short combing wools in the original bags have been sold at 65¢ to 70¢ cents generally and staple wools at about 25 cents still. Graded staple wools of the territory order are firm at 80 cents for good and 85 cents for the choicer types like Montana, while Ohio dealers are held firm at 35 cents for the good wools, which means 87¢ to 88 cents, clean basis. Half-bloods are in fairly good request at 70 cents, clean for combing wool and three-eighths combing is steady at about 50 cents for good and up to 55 cents for choice high-grade stock. In pulled wools, there has been some demand for fine grades, choice A's selling at 70 cents and double A's at about 60 cents, with some less attractive wools bringing slightly less money.

## Interest in Ruling

There has been considerable interest shown in certain quarters recently over the reconstituting of the Treasury Department to the effect that all wool formerly classified at "Class III" wools are to be admitted free of duty. This includes East India wools which are useful, as regards the better sorts, such as Jorias, Kandahar and Vicenares, for rough clothing, such as homespuns, tweeds, etc., for which type of cloth there seems to be some demand. It is expected that there will be fairly considerable imports of these and similar wools, especially as the emergency tariff excludes practically all other types of clothing wools from importation at the present time. Consequently free bidding for America may be expected at the next East India sales in Liverpool, which commences September 6.

The English markets are closed this week, on account of the annual holidays. Offerings of good 64s tops are made at about 36¢ to 37¢, while choice descriptions can be had at 38¢, and some offerings for forward delivery according to latest cable advices are being made at prices slightly under the above quotations. Even at the ruling quotations, the combers are said to be making no money but are endeavoring to keep their plants in operation and their organizations intact against the day when they may be able to meet foreign competition to better advantage.

## Foreign Primary Markets

The foreign primary markets are securing very good results from the offerings, and prices hold generally steady on the basis of recent quotations. In Australia about 99 per cent of the offerings which are being made on the basis of about 150,000 bales a month are being sold regularly, and the sales in New Zealand are showing about the same results, although there are a few choice wools or even very good lots offered either in the Commonwealth or in the Dominion. A meeting of the wool producers with the realization officials and the domestic woolen industry has been called in Australia for September 7. The wool-buying brokers have not been invited, it appears, although the wool-selling brokers have been asked to attend.

South African and South American markets are reported steady. Buying of the best wools of half-blood and fine grade is reported for America in Australia, apparently in anticipation of the proposed permanent tariff, so that values on these wools have risen during the past week from 5 to 10 per cent.

Further openings of lightweight goods on the part of the mills have met with a cordial reception on the part of the buyers, and the makers of staple goods, especially worsteds, have found it necessary, they say, to resort to the system of allotments. On the whole, the manufacturers are finding the results of the lightweight openings very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the heavy-weight season is lapsing over to a considerable extent into the lightweight season.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Material decreases in quantities and values in nearly all kinds of merchandise shipments marked the declared exports from Halifax to the United States for the three months' period ended June 30, 1921, as compared with the exports for the like period of 1920, the value of these exports falling from \$2,070,062 to \$257,478, the exports for this quarter being \$150,000 less than for the first three months of 1921.

The summer season of 1921 finds the German potash monopoly best by a business stagnation so aggravated by lack of both foreign and domestic orders that some plants are forced to close down (the latest works to close are Fürstenhain and Rossing Barrentin in Hanover), while the Potash Syndicate, at its June meeting, issued a statement that sales during January to May were 150,000 metric tons short of those for the like period in 1920.

It has been proposed to abandon the state monopoly on hides in Latvia, substituting therefor an export duty varying from 20 franc to 1 franc (gold) per kilo (equal to 20 to 100 Latvian rubles) for rawhides, according to quality. (The current exchange rate is 500 Latvian rubles to the dollar).

The Swiss Federal Food Administration has ordered the dissolution of the government monopoly on rice and oats.

Dispatches from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, say mills are gradually resuming operations, more men being put to work at several plants.

Chinese in 23 provinces are estimated to have hoarded \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 in silver dollars since the coining of the Yuan Shih Kai dollar began on a large scale in 1914.

The International Acceptance Bank has formed an alliance with Den Norske Credit Bank, of Christiania, Norway.

New daily records have been established at the blooming and rail mills of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's iron and steel works at Newcastle, New South Wales. At the blooming mill 459 tons were produced for one shift and a new daily record of 325 tons was obtained at the rail mill.

## LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Prices Advanced Recently Because of Demand for Indian Bazaars and China Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Prices have advanced further recently, largely in consequence of demand for the Indian bazaars, which followed extensive purchases on account of China. A fair-sized shipment has been made recently by steamer to Bombay. The cash quotation of 394d. is the highest since January 27, 1921, and the premium for cash delivery—14¢—since March 15 last, states Samuel Montagu & Co. The strength of the silver market at the present time is remarkable when one considers the high price silver has reached in India—about 105 per 100 tons—and in the United States of America, well over 61 cents per ounce. It is not as if there were a real shortage of supplies. The fact that considerable amounts of German silver are announced as arriving at New York (probably over 20,000,000 ounces) is against such a contention. Some 70,000,000 ounces are on the way to augment the visible stocks in China.

No doubt shrinking production is a factor in these high prices; it is certainly not keen demand for eastern products. The chief reason, however, appears to be the wild speculation in exchange which has prevailed recently in China.

The stock in Shanghai consists of about 34,300,000 ounces in sycee, 27,500,000 dollars and 300 bars of silver. Bar silver per ounce standard is quoted at about 38¢.

## MAJORITY OF GAINS IN NEW YORK MARKET

New York, New York—General recovery was made in the stock market yesterday. Special stocks were under further pressure, but short covering in the final dealing left a majority of gains. New York Air Brake and allied issues developed heftiness, and a sharp rebound in Mexican Petroleum and Baldwin Locomotives canceled many of the day's losses. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 473,700 shares.

The close was firm: Mexican Petroleum 93¢, up 2¢; Crucible Steel 53¢, up 1¢; American Woolen 68, up 1¢; International Harvester 70¢, up 1¢; Pan-American Petroleum 42, up 1.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Wed. Tues. Parity  
Sterling ..... \$6.63% \$3.64 \$4.868  
France (French) ..... 0.0761% 0.0772% 0.0772  
France (Belgian) ..... 1.062% 1.058% 1.050  
Lira ..... 0.0430 0.0434% 0.0430  
Gulders ..... 0.0707 0.0703 0.0700  
German marks ..... 0.0117% 0.0112 0.0112  
Canadian dollar ..... 89¢ 89¢ 89¢  
Argentine pesos ..... 28¢ 29¢ 28¢  
Drachmas (Greek) ..... 0.0548 0.0548 0.0548  
Swedish kroner ..... 21¢ 21¢ 21¢  
Norwegian kroner ..... 1.1500 1.1500 1.1500  
Danish kroner ..... 1.1487 1.1487 1.1487

BOND AVERAGES  
NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago follows:

Changes from  
Tues. Mon. Yr. Ago  
10 highest grade rails ..... 78.94 ..... 17 ..... +2.60  
10 second grade rails ..... 74.54 ..... 17 ..... +4.50  
10 public utility bonds ..... 77.57 ..... 17 ..... +6.32  
10 industrial bonds ..... 85.61 ..... 15 ..... +2.60  
Combined average ..... 77.55 ..... 17 ..... +2.61

## CREDIT SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Review of the Course of Interest Rates, Commodity Prices, and General Conditions Reveals Some Interesting Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the end of July a very extraordinary position had been reached in England as regards the credit situation. It deserves the attention both of the theorist and of the practical man; for the course of events during the past year has belied in more than one respect the predictions which were based on orthodoxy theory as to the movement of money rates, and has resulted in a position of considerable difficulty for financial practitioners, who find it more hazardous than ever before to attempt any forecast of future developments.

Up to a point, the course of events has been along the lines which both the theoretical economist and the practical financier anticipated in the autumn of 1920. It was expected then that the decline in commodity prices would continue well into the spring or summer; that interest rates would be reduced in the short loan market, and would probably fall even further in the market for long loans; that the price of perpetual and long-dated gilt securities, especially government and other gilt-edged securities, would consequently improve considerably; and that when this general swing back of the credit cycle had fulfilled itself, there would come a time, probably in the summer or the early autumn, when a revival in trade and industry would set things moving again in the opposite direction. The change would first be seen in the decline of unemployment figures, and the halting of index numbers of wholesale prices about a stable minimum. Then, without any corresponding change in retail prices (which have never fully conformed to the downward movement of wholesale prices) business would become more and more active at the source, with a rise in the prices of staple raw materials. Finally, some months later, perhaps toward the end of the year, the growing demand for money to be invested in goods, assisted perhaps by a certain measure of inflation, would react on security prices, and the time would have come for the prudent investor to shift his funds once more from the longer dated to the shorter dated investments.

Anticipation Justified  
These were the anticipations of last autumn, and as regards direction they have been amply justified. The expected downward swing of the credit cycle has taken place; commodity prices and interest rates both in the long and in the short term market have been tending continually downward, and the point is now being reached where a revival in trade activity is looked for, unemployment has begun to wane, and the staple raw materials in many different markets are beginning to become more in demand. But though the general direction of all these movements has been along the lines of the forecast, the extent of the swing and the time element have both worked out differently in practice from what was to be expected in theory. Long-dated securities and gilt-edged stocks improved very notably until February or March; but since that date there has been little movement, and the shorter dated war bonds have done a great deal better than the standard long-dated government loans in the last three months. And it is especially when one comes to look at the money market that predictions seem to have been most at fault. Money, it is true, has become cheaper and cheaper: so much so that the banks are finding some difficulty in employing their funds even at the low rates which now prevail. But the check to the improvement in long-dated stocks appears to be due to some break in the usual chain of cause and effect, which normally leads from low money rates to a demand for permanent investments. That is where the peculiarity and difficulty of the present position appears to lie.

Half in Credit Cycle  
To some extent the halt in the expected movement of the credit cycle is to be attributed to the great coal strike, which for three months brought about a creeping paralysis in British industry. That led to an unusually cautious policy in the official reduction of interest rates, bank rate being reduced only half of 1 per cent at a time, and then only when a reduction was so long overdue that the official rate had ceased to be effective. A check to confidence may well account for the curtailment of the natural movement which is characteristic of the last three months. But there is also something more than this. In spite of falling bank rate and deposit rates there has been a marked tendency to keep resources liquid. Nobody was inclined to invest money in goods while prices were tumbling, and yet everybody appeared to attach some importance to having his cash available on demand. In the past, the upward and downward swing of interest rates in the long term market has tended to go further and to last longer than the corresponding movement in the short loan market; in fact both the rise and the fall of long-dated security prices have, as a matter of history, usually been overdone. But this time it looks as if the opposite were happening. Distrust of the government, hesitation about the future of the economic system on which Europe has subsisted for a cen-

tury, and a suspicion that the trend of the times is against the interests of property owners and capitalists, have combined to make those who have money be very shy about locking up their resources or giving hostages to the future in any way. So that in the result there has been a general inclination to keep money short or on deposit; not because it was likely to be needed at present for investment in goods, but because people hesitate in these days to let it go far out of sight. In fact, whereas in the past a substantial fall in interest rates has automatically produced an investment boom, the tendency at present is to be so nervous about the distant future as to prefer an unremunerative rate of interest to even the most likely looking promises of future returns.

How effective these influences have been already can be seen from the way in which interest rates in the money market have slipped more and more out of relation to the official bank rate, even while the official minimum was being reduced. But whether such a curious state of affairs can continue much longer is another question. There are signs that the point is being reached at which depositors and others who have kept their money short are beginning to take their courage into both hands rather than see any further whittling away of the income returned to them in the short loan market. If the deterrent of a really low rate is sufficiently strong, we may yet see the natural movement of the credit cycle completed by a further rise in the price of long-dated securities. But there is one crucial factor which remains doubtful, and that is the policy of the government. There is no doubt that by limiting the amount of its overdraft at the Bank of England the government can still control the whole position and make money rates anything it cares to have them, and the government still gives no hint of what its future policy in this respect may be.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE  
Although Exports and Imports Continued Decline in July Balance Remained Favorable  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although exports and imports of the month resulted in a favorable balance of \$144,000,000, according to a statement of the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the month aggregated \$322,000,000, as compared with \$336,000,000 in June and \$651,000,000 in July, 1920. Imports for July totaled \$178,000,000, against \$185,000,000 in June and \$587,000,000 in July a year ago.

For the seven months ended with July exports amounted to \$2,856,800,000, against \$4,897,000,000 during the same months last year, while imports aggregated \$1,496,000,000, as compared with \$4,851,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1920.

Imports of gold for July totaled \$64,268,000, as against \$18,817,000 in the same month of 1920, while exports of gold amounted to \$3,734,000, compared with \$21,872,000 in July of last year. Silver imports for the month aggregated \$4,513,000, compared with \$6,496,000 in the same month last year, while exports were \$5,112,000, against \$11,494,000 in July, 1920.

HEAVY OUTPUT OF CRUDE OIL IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Texas—Heavy flush output of eight or ten new districts, combined with large flow from older regions, is threatening to prolong crude oil overproduction in the southwest.

The total daily output of these fields alone is estimated at about 258,000 barrels, and it is believed this could be easily increased.

Among the most important of the fields is the pool at Breckenridge, Texas, where approximately 62,000 barrels are produced daily in the 15-square-mile area; and a field at Hewitt, Oklahoma, covering about five square miles, where the output is placed at 43,000 barrels. The El Dorado district in Arkansas, of 5,000 acres, is divided principally among small operators. Although the output is estimated at 40,000 barrels daily, the wells exhaust themselves rapidly.

The Burbank, Oklahoma, pool is considered one of the best discoveries thus far in that State. The proved area, which has 45 producing wells, averaging 265 barrels, is only one-twelfth drilled. The remainder of the pool is in territory which, for the most part, has been only partially developed.

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## GERMAN INDUSTRIES SHOWING PROFITS

Nearly All Important Undertakings Are Increasing Earnings, While Those in Some Other Countries Are Crumbling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Whilst the industries of most countries are groaning under an unusually severe and serious depression, nearly all German undertakings of importance show increased profits and a marked tendency to increase their capital and extend their plant.

The Orenstein & Koppel Company had profits for the last financial year of 165,760,000 marks, against 51,730,000 marks for the preceding year.

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REPORT MADE BY GENERAL MOTORS

Corporation Has Been Through Drastic Readjustment Period

But Is Ready to Benefit Now

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MRS. F. I. MALLORY IS EASY WINNER

Defeats Miss Florence Sheldon With Loss of Only One Game —Mrs. T. C. Bundy Wins Easily Over Mrs. Raymond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—Even in the absence of Miss Suzanne Lenglen of Paris, France, who found that she was unable to compete further in the tournament, even in the doubles, interest in the third day of the United States national women's lawn tennis championship centered in the play of the champions present and past, who are still in competition. Of these, Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, had the easiest victory, winning from Miss Florence Sheldon, Montclair, with the loss of but one game. She played well, but did not exert herself, her shots proving entirely too powerful for her opponent to handle. Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, 1904 champion, also won an easy victory over Mrs. Edward Raymond, Hartsdale, though the latter managed to hold her own at the start.

Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, was also on her way to an easy victory, when the rain interrupted, having taken the first set, 6-0, and leading at 3-1, in the second.

In the doubles, in addition to the default of Miss Lenglen, which carried Mrs. Mallory with it, the national champions, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Wilmington, and Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, found themselves unable to continue. One match was concluded in the second round, when the rain put a stop to all further play for the day. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Third Round

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, Hartsdale, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. S. V. Hitchins, New York, defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Stuart Green, New York, defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion, 6-1, 6-0.

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PRIVATE CLUBS WILL AID PUBLIC GOLFERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—A new plan to perfect the more promising public links golfer, who have not the financial ability to belong to private clubs, has been started in Chicago. The scheme is to have each club, of which there are more than 50 in and about Chicago, admit at least two promising players as non-voting members with playing privileges and the right to represent the club in tournaments.

George Hartman of the Jackson Park Public Links and George Hacke Jr. of the Lincoln Park course have been those chosen by the Midlothian Club.

Hartman has twice won the city championship while Hacke, who is only 15 years old, can shoot par on the most difficult course. While there has been some sporadic actions of this nature heretofore, especially in St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, no previous attempt has been made to make the scheme general enough to care for all the potential champions.

CUBS TAKE DOUBLE BILL FROM BRAVES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Chicago 5. Boston 4. New York 1. Cincinnati 3. Brooklyn 5. Philadelphia 5. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston. Cincinnati at New York. St. Louis at Brooklyn. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BRAVES LOSE DOUBLE-HEADER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chicago took both games of a double-header with the Boston Braves by a one-run margin yesterday. The Cubs won the first game 5 to 4 by tying the score in the seventh and scoring one run

in the eighth. The second game went 10 innings, the Cubs winning 2 to 1. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R H E	
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	12	0	
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Pouder and O'Farrell; Scott and Gibson. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R H E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Jones and Killifer; McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Seal Meets and Escapes

From the Ten Thousand

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After Seal had plunged into the sea and swam well out beyond the point of the Dripping Ledge, he stopped, turned about and looked back. An incoming wave was just at that moment laying a splendid white foam-cloth on the top of the table. And then, having done so, it swept on toward the beach. As Seal's eyes followed it, tumbling and watched the silvery-edged ruffles that it sent rolling, scalloping over the sand, his gaze lighted on the White-White Horse. How wonderful he looked as he galloped away! How his tail and his mane shone like spun silk in the moonlight; and how like spun gold were the curles of his rider!

For the space of nine star-twinklings the steed kept to the beach. And then, as though he quite knew the way, turned in among the trees and so melted from view.

"And if I'm at all good at guessing, I'll wager he will very soon come to the road—that-goes-along and follow it to the cove," mused Seal. So saying, he turned and swam straight out to sea. He held this course until he was well off from the shore. Then he turned southward.

Now you may be sure that the frolicking fellow had all this time kept the green ball in tow. He pushed it ahead of him as he swam. Sometimes he would plunge far under the surface and then rise again, each time seeing just how near he could come to the place where the ball lay. Again, he moved around it—circling the glistening globe before giving it a bump with the end of his nose. And it was while he was doing this that he caught sight of a something bobbing first up and then down on the wobbly face of the sea. And this, when he came up to it, turned out to be a brown block of wood.

"Now we shall have some real juggling," said Seal to the moon.

And with that he began playing with both the ball and the block, tossing them skyward again and again as he swam. How that shining ball spun! And how, with many a twirl and thrice-triple twist, the newly found plaything accompanied it!

But though he indulged in this fun, Seal did not for a moment lose sight of his purpose—to find his way down the sea to the cove. Thus he knew that he had already passed two out of the five points of which the Lady had spoken. All, indeed, was going just as it should when, of a sudden, Seal made a startling discovery:

He was being followed! Undeniably and unmistakably tracked in his course through the deep. And not merely by one or by two; but by hundreds upon hundreds! A hurried glance over one shoulder convinced him of

that; told him that at his very heels (except, of course, that seals never have heels) were score upon score and school after school of tail-wagging inquisitive fishes.

And small wonder! For where was the fish—until that precise moment—who had ever before seen a star-spangled ball and a brown block of wood jiggled and tossed by the light of the moon upon the nose of a seal that Seal was at all bothered by those who were following him. On the contrary he was rather pleased to have them for company. But how was he even to surprise those Tinkles with a legion of finny-ones tracking tight at tail?

So ran Seal's thoughts as, ceasing his juggling on the instant, he placed the ball and the block in the cup of one flipper-flipper and proceeded on his way without once looking to the right or the left.

Now, when he did that, he very naturally supposed that those taggins fishes would go about their own business; but in this he was hugely mistaken. For there was not a one but continued to follow him. Nor was that all. The smaller ones sidled square up under his chin, while others swam ahead of him only to dart back again to paddle their tails even less than two whisker-lengths from the end of his nose! The bolder ones even called out to him.

"Hey, there, mister! When are you going to do it some more?" shouted one.

"Go on and bump the ball again," piped another.

"And the brown block, too," chimed a third.

But in answer Seal said never a word. Instead he kept his nose and his eyes pointed smack straight to that southward and swam just as fast as he could.

Now, after this had gone on for some little time, the older fishes all shrugged their shoulders (if, indeed, fishes ever have shoulders) and swam off to the right and swam off to the left, while some swam 'on down below. But, alas and alack! not a one of those youngsters would follow the tails of their elders. Instead they but shouted the more lustily now, while calling out to those that they passed as they swam, to "come see the seal from the circus."

Something had to be done. That was as plain as the three "p's" in pepper. Looking ahead Seal could dimly make out the last point of rocks—the fifth point beyond which was the Arch of the Spraybows. And for him to swim into the cove with this meddlesome multitude wag-wagging and shouting was, of course, quite out of the question. And so—as is ever the thing to be done at such puzzling moments—Seal got out his thinking cap; nor had no sooner donned it

when a sly plan came to him. Indeed, it was such a very fine plan that he chuckled aloud at the thought of it. And hearing him laugh those fish chortled, too.

"Hoopla!" announced one of them. "He just said something!"

"Maybe he's telling the ball to get ready," guessed another.

But Seal hardly heard them so engrossed were his thoughts in perfecting his plan.

Now you should understand that each of the four points that our Seal had swum past reached well out into the ocean. But the fifth point jutted even still farther out. Thus the brown-eyed ones had—a brief while before—headed a bit more to sea that he might the more easily double the end of it.

But as the scheme of outwitting those mischievous fishes popped into his head he again altered his course and so steered straight for the broadside of the rocks.

"Lookit! Lookit!" shouted one of his followers. "See, he's going back toward the beach!"

In the meantime Seal was saying (though quite under his breath): "It all depends upon how wide the point of rocks is along near the middle." Then he thought still more while he worked those flipper-flippers as never before. "If I can just get the ball across all will be well!" resumed he to himself. "For if it can I can; that's sure—just as sure as water's wet!"

As Seal neared the rocks his gaze went beyond them—went on toward the waters that flowed toward the cove. Next his eyes followed the point from one end to the other. And then, jumping as high as he could from out of the water, he discovered a place a bit more toward the shore where the point was no wider than Hippo was long.

"The very spot," he said aloud, and straightway pointed his nose at it.

"Hi! Mister! you can't get through that way," advised one of the scaly ones, who had watched every movement our own Seal had made.

"Course he can't," agreed another. "Can't, can't, can't!" shouted a third. Whereupon all of the hundreds of following fishes took up the word and began to chant, "Can't!"

"It wouldn't take a minute," he said, if reflecting upon some all-of-a-sudden notion. "And it would please them very much... I'll do it!"

But Seal only smiled; smiled and swam straight for this "neck" in the point. As he neared it he saw that the rocks were as long and as wide as big cellar doors and some slanted downward just like one.

It was near the foot of one of these "cellar-door" slabs that he came to a halt.

"Hey! He's stopped," cried the front fishes.

"Maybe he's going to do it again," called still others.

And indeed it looked as though that were the way of it. For even while the shouting continued, Seal shook the green ball free from his flipper-flipper and then steadied it just under the lee of the rocks.

There it lay riding the swell of the sea like a gull—riding like a gull

while he backed well away from it. How those fishes did watch! How poked the ends of their noses out of the water to see what was happening! Nor had they long to wait.

For once measuring the distance between himself and the ball, Seal suddenly sank under the surface.

"He's gone," cried the watchers.

But in almost the very same breath he came up again—punting that ball and sending it straight in the air. Yes, straight in the air it went and what was more, sailed over that neck of rocks to the waters on the far side of the point!

Spinning it went! Whizzing it went! And then—

What was that went "Plop"?

Was it the ball as it struck the waters beyond?

Not one bit of it. Instead it was Seal bouncing out of the sea and on to the rocks.

And that was the scheme he had:

the sly, secret plan to give the slip to those persistent pursuers. In a moment they saw it and so set up a great hue and cry. But it was then too late: for that crafty Seal was now well on his way.

"Come back! Come back!" called the voice of a hundred schools. But for answer he moved all the faster.

"Flipper-flap! Flipper-flap!" went he over those rocks; not looked back until he had gained the top of the tallest one. But when he did a sight greeted his eyes that caused him to stop full in his tracks.

For he saw that the sea had become suddenly sown with hundreds upon thousands of queer pointed things like sprouts come up in a garden!

"Why, what can it be?" exclaimed he in amazement. And then, as if to give answer, a great chorus replied—a chorus that came out of the sea. Now he understood. The queer things were the ten thousand heads, mouths and noses of those ten thousand fishes that were now left behind!

For a moment Seal looked down on them; then he turned his face toward the cove. But he had not gone even as far as two flipper-flaps when he again came to a pause.

"It wouldn't take a minute," he said, if reflecting upon some all-of-a-sudden notion. "And it would please them very much... I'll do it!"

As if to accompany his words, out from under Seal's flipper-flipper came the brown block of wood and "whiz" went that block straight into the air. How it twirled and then whirled! With what marvelous leaps, twists, turns and thrice-thrilling tricks did that astonishing Seal astonish those fishes! Never had there been such juggling before. And, finally, most astounding of all, this wonderful performer rolled three lines in a row and, catching the block on his nose at the third turn, punted it in the way the green ball had gone!

"And now I, too, must go," cried Seal to his audience.

"Oh, no, no, no!" protested the fishes.

"Must," returned the other, "Just

must." And, in spite of their cries the soft-coated ones went "flipper-flap" over the rocks and soon slipped into the waters on the opposite side of the point. Thus it was that he escaped from the ten thousand. And now, having first located the green ball and the brown block, Seal again turned his thoughts to the Arch of the Spraybows.

"For," said he, as he cocked one eye toward the east, "if I'm not greatly mistaken the dawn-time is most here; and, who knows? Perhaps with its coming we shall outwit those Tinkles."

So saying he set off toward the mouth of the cove.

About the Gardens of Malta

One of the most interesting things about the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean is the way it is cultivated. To the traveler approaching it from the sea the hillsides—and Malta is mostly hillsides—look strangely stony and barren. Why do you think this is? Well, they are not really either stony

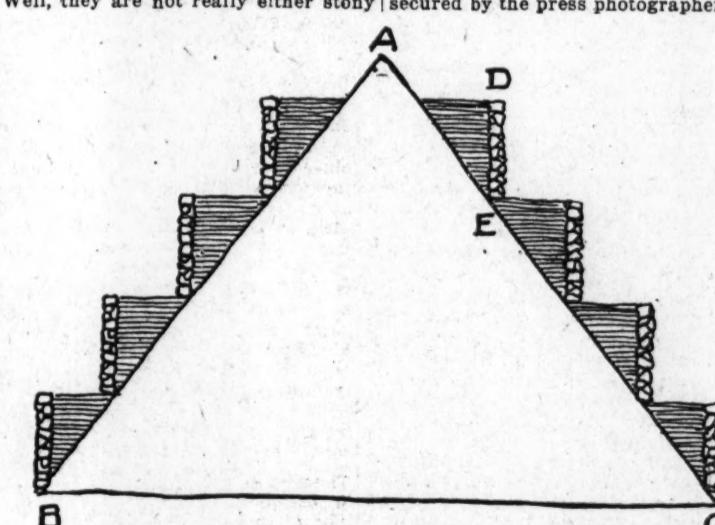
anything but just one wall after another, would you? But if you look down at them from above it is just one lovely garden after another. Isn't that so, and isn't it a clever plan?

## Taking Snaps in a Crowd

When there has been something special going on, have you not often desired a position similar to that given the press photographer, right ahead of everyone else? Perhaps you are forced to stand among a lot of people, and you cannot get any sort of a view behind the intervening heads, yet you wish to take snaps of the event.

By following a very simple plan you can make good use of your camera.

First of all turn your back to the subject, and then hold your camera upside down, keeping it well above your head. With a little practice you will then be able to locate the picture in the view finder. When you have your subject well in range, take the snapshot, still holding the camera upside down. Pictures have been taken in this way that were better than those secured by the press photographers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cross-section of a Maltese hillside, showing method of terracing

## Canterbury Bells

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If Canterbury Bells did ring With merry jingle, ting-a-ling, I know the wind would try to play New melodies, and make them sway In tune. Each passing breeze Would strike a note, and busy bees Would on the golden clappers swing— If Canterbury Bells did ring!

And in my garden I should grow A border, and another row Of purple, dainty blue, and white; My little friends I should invite To listen when a happy sound Of bells would echo all around; There would be music all the time— If Canterbury Bells did chime!

"Now, can you guess what it was?" asked their teacher.

"Do tell us please," squeaked the four thrushes.

"Nothing less than a message from Stripey and Tawny and the kind snake with the green eyes?" asked Jumbo.

"William remembered very well—he was a much-traveled camel—and the conversation turned upon jungle friends, and jungle days. They were both very fond of Stripey, the tiger, and Tawny, the lion, and wished very much for news of them. A stork called out a greeting, which reminded them they had not told their daily visit to the jungle birds. They found much news waiting for them, and two new arrivals. Directly the hampers were undone one of the newly arrived jungle birds flew straight on to the big gray elephant's back, and whispered something in his ear.

"Now, can you guess what it was?" asked their teacher.

"What a be-a-u-tiful story!" choiced the little thrushes.

## THE HOME FORUM

## While Wagon Follows Wagon

I see the valleys in their morning mist  
Wreathed under limpid hills in moving light,  
Happy with many a yeoman melodist;  
I see the little roads of twinkling white  
Busy with fieldward teams and market gear  
Of rosy men, cloth-gartered, who can tell!  
The many-minded changes of the year.  
I see the sun persuade the mist away.  
Till town and steed are shining to the day.  
I see the wagons move along the rows  
Of ripe and summer-breathing clover-flower,  
I see the lissom husbandman who knows!  
Deep in his heart the beauty of his power,  
As, lithely pitched, the full-heaped fork bids on  
The harvest home. I hear the rick-yard till  
With gossip as in generations gone,  
While wagon follows wagon from the hill.

—John Drinkwater.

## The Leisurely Art of Gardening

If the following pages might choose their own time and place they would meet their reader not in the trolley-car or the suburban train, but in his own home, comfortably seated. For in order to justify the eulogistic tone of the descriptions which must presently occupy them their first word must be a conciliatory protest against hurry. One reason we Americans garden so little is that we are so perpetually in haste. The art of gardening is primarily a leisurely and gentle one.

And gentility still has some rights. Our Louisiana Creoles know this, and at times maintain it far beyond the pale of their evergreen gardens.

"Step lively!" one of them is said to have amazedly retorted in a New York street-car. "No, the lady shall not step lively. At yo' leisure, madame, enter!" In New Orleans the conductors do not cry "Step lively!" Right or wrong, the cars there are not absolutely democratic. Gentility really enjoys in them a certain right to be treated gently.

If democracy could know its own tyrants it would know that one of them is haste—the haste, the hurry of the crowd; that hurry whose crack-

ing whip makes every one a compulsory sharer in it. The street-car conductor, poor lad, is not to blame. The fault is ours, many of us being in such a scramble to buy democracy at any price that, as if we were be-

ing the last word! Never mind how telling a rejoinder you leave unuttered: never mind your friend's supposing that you are silent from lack of anything to say: let the thing drop, as soon as it is possible without discourtesy: remem-

ber to explain this in the face of facts, answered unabashed. "Well, when once you sit down to work you are too lazy even to get up again." "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by G. B. J.

only might one be illuminated by the lamp in the next room, but refreshed by the breezes from the great outdoors.

"My neighbors in the log camp were few but interesting to study, for they



In the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, District of Columbia.

"The Wood-Cutters," from the painting by Courbet

latedly buying railway tickets, we forget to wait for our change.

Now one of this tyrant's human forms is a man a part of whose tyranny is to call himself a gardener, though he knows he is not one, and the symbol of whose oppression is nothing more or less than that germ enemy of good gardening, the lawnmower. You, if you know the gardening of our average American home anywhere else, would see him, how true this is, were you in New Orleans...

Now in New Orleans the case is so different that really the amateur gardener elsewhere has not all his rights until he knows why it is so different.

Let us, therefore, look into it. In that city one day the present writer accosted an Irishman who stood, pruning-shears in hand, at the foot of Clay's statue, Lafayette Square. It was the first week of January, but beside him bloomed abundantly that lovely drooping jasmine called in the books *Jasminum multiflorum*.

"Can you tell me what shrub this is?"

"That, sor, is the monthly flora! Thin as don't know the but-hanical nayin sometimes calls it the stare jasmin, but the but-hanical nayin is the monthly flora."

The inquirer spoke his thanks and passed on, but an eager footfall overtook him, his elbow felt a touch, and the high title came a third time: "The but-hanical nayin is the monthly flora."

The querist passed on, warmed by a grateful esteem for one who, though doubtless a skilled and frequent tinker of the lawn-mower within its just limitations, was no mere dragon of it, but kept a regard for things higher than the bare sod, things of grace in form, in bloom, in odor, and worthy of "but-hanical nayin."

"The Amateur Garden," George W. Cable.

## Carroll's Rules for Letter Writing

In October Mr. Dodgson invented a very ingenious little stamp-case, decorated with two "Pictorial Surprises," representing the "Cheshire Cat" vanishing till nothing but the grin was left, and the baby turning into a pig in "Alice's" arms. The invention was entered at Stationers' Hall, and published by Messrs. Emberlin and Son, of Oxford. As an appropriate accompaniment, he wrote "Eight or Nine Wise Words on Letter-writing," a little booklet which is still sold along with the case. The "Wise Words," as the following extracts show, have the true "Carrollian" ring about them: . . .

"Since I have possessed a 'Wohnderland-Stamp-Case,' Life has been bright and peaceful, and I have used no other. I believe the Queen's laundress uses no other."

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Published by

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## Corot and His Methods

The poetry of the tree and the shrub, the lake and the pool, is the quality which Corot has made supreme his own; and to the admirer nothing is more charming, nothing more delightful, nothing more moving, and more satisfying than these when decorated by the spirit of the master and revealed by the acceptance of the willing disciple. The intellectual pleasure which is experienced in the examination of a landscape by Corot is, after all, best understood by those who, out of full knowledge, have entered into the real delights of Nature in her serenest and quietest moods.

A landscape by Corot is by no means a mere transcript of a scene, such as a photograph would present, or a realist of the most severe order would portray.

All the best that is in art is original through interpretation and not by means of imitation. Corot's later landscapes are almost entirely the product of a poetic spirit, thoroughly combined with all the varying tones of Nature, which, taking the general aspect of the scene in question, has based thereon a beautiful picture. No idea of a portrait of a place has been considered by the artist, no topographical view has been even remotely desired, and therefore no attempt has been made to create a lovely landscape, taking as a theme the recollection of all the charms of the locality and concentrating it, as in a beautiful vision, upon one's single canvas.—"The Landscapes of Corot," Lewis Carroll.

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## Swinburne, Rossetti, and Some Others

Swinburne was the next remarkable personality I remember in these days; he had rooms very near us and we saw a great deal of him; sometimes twice or three times in a day he would come in, bringing his poems hot from his heart and certain of welcome and a hearing at any hour. His appearance was very unusual and in some ways beautiful, for his hair was glorious in abundance and color and his eyes indescribably fine. When repeating poetry he had a perfectly natural way of lifting them in a rapt unconscious gaze, and their clear green color softened by thick brown eyelashes was unforgettable: "Looks commencing with the skies" expressed it without exaggeration. He was restless beyond words. . . . He was courteous and affectionate and unassuming, and faithful beyond words to those he really loved. The biting wit which filled his talk so as at times to leave his hearers dumb with amazement always spared one thing, and that was an absent friend.

There was one subject which in these days he raised our hopes that he might deal with: but the time passed, and now we shall never see his proposed *Diary* of Mrs. Samuel Pepys, kept concurrently with that of her husband.

Dear Lizzie Rossetti laughed to find that she and Swinburne had such shocks of the same colored hair, and one night when we went in our thongs to see "Colleen Bawn," she declared that as she sat at one end of the row we filled and he at the other, a boy who was selling books of the play looked at Swinburne and took fright, and then, when he came round to where she was, started again with terror, muttering to himself: "There's another of 'em!" Gabriel commemorated one view of her appearance among his rhyme beginning "There is a poor creature named Lizzie, Whose aspect is meagre and frizzy," and there, so far as I remember, his muse halted; but he completed another verse on her to her great satisfaction. Thus:

There is a poor creature named Lizzie,  
Whose pictures are dear at a tizzy;  
And of this the great proof  
Is that all stand aloof  
From paying that sum unto Lizzie.

Rossetti's descriptions of his friends, usually uttered in their presence, would be a collection of vivid interest and give, in the reading, no faint portrait of himself. Artistic vanity was a subject quite open to his piercing insight, and one day it occurred to him to distribute his friends into various classes of it, beginning with himself and Swinburne and Edward in the first class; Morris, he said, should go into one all by himself. Then Edward wanted to know why he, who was always in trouble about his pictures, should be put in the forefront of the list, and Gabriel said, "Oh, Ned thinks even his pictures aren't good enough for him to have painted." He also said that Edward was the laziest man he knew, and when called upon

were to me a new species—sportsmen. One of their idiosyncrasies that amused and entertained me was the magical transformation that a change of clothes effected.

"At this time, it must be remembered, the guests were fishermen, who came singly or in small parties. . . . A well-dressed, respectable looking citizen would arrive at the camp, go to his room with his hand-luggage, and presently would emerge a rough fellow dressed in disreputable clothes and battered hat, with manners to suit. He sings, he shouts, he strides about, . . . All this is kept up with enthusiasm, varied by daily excursions and fabulous stories, till nearly time to take the train for home, when the transformation act is reversed, and there emerges a well-dressed, conventional citizen man again.

"What mattered the little idiosyncrasies of the camp and the camp visitors, when we had the woods—the grand wild woods of Maine! Not the spruce thickets of the Beloved Island on the Coast, but trees of great variety, reaching far up against the blue, 'where sky and leafage intertwine'—white birch with its kid-finish trunk, yellow birch fringed like an Indian warrior, sombre-hued cedar, with maple, pine, and occasional self-centred spruce—one and all, in the varied tender green of spring.

"It was a joy and delight to sit on the piazza and, aided by the glass, to look far in among the trees rejoicing in their fresh life and vigor; but when the student rashly tried to penetrate this promised land, to seek out its shy inhabitants, trouble began. This was Nature's own undisputed territory, and she had known what she could do in the way of a tangle to keep intruders out of the secret places provided for the comfort and safety of her wild creatures—her beasts and birds. It must be admitted that when Nature sets out to place barriers to our encroachments, she generally accomplishes her aim. These woods were a striking example of her ability."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### What Is a Famine?

THE investigation of "famine" conditions in the southern states, which was so strongly recommended by President Harding, has resulted, first of all, in a new definition of the word "famine." Ordinarily the term has meant an extreme scarcity of food, and this, of course, is what it means to people generally who see it used in the newspapers in connection with conditions in the south. In this sense its use spreads from person to person until perhaps whole communities think and talk of a famine as existing where there really is none. The word is one which excites a general sympathy and stimulates contributions of money. It is, in fact, a word which, because of its associations, tends to arouse emotion rather than to promote calm and sound reasoning. Doubtless that is one reason why it has been used by public health officials.

It is no wonder, then, that the people of the southern states, represented by their newspapers, their congressmen and senators, and even their local health officials, have resented the statements to the effect that there is a famine in their regions. The fact is that there is no more shortage of food in the south than in any other part of the United States. Abundant crops of as great variety as ever before are available for all and need only to be properly distributed. The problem, then, is really not one for the Public Health Service, but for those engaged in agriculture and business, with the aid of the government experts in these matters, which are quite apart from the province of medical practice. The subject of proper diversity of crops is one to which the Department of Agriculture can give careful consideration for the benefit of all. Surely it is likewise the function of that department to encourage the keeping of cows if such encouragement be necessary.

As for the disease conditions of which President Harding spoke in his letter, and which the conference of the southern states health officials investigated and reported on, such facts and figures as were available showed the number of cases during 1921 to be less than the annual average number during the period 1914 to 1921. It is curious that this finding should not appear in the letter of the Surgeon-General to the President. In such an investigation as this it doubtless seems advisable to some to spread alarming reports and to suppress whatever would tend to allay the alarm. Even many brief accounts which purport to give facts about health conditions in the southern states display data, chosen and arranged with strange interpretative effects. When only a part of the facts are given, the conclusions based on them may easily be refuted by other facts. When, on the other hand, many statistics are given, they may even be used to overwhelm rather than to enlighten those who read them. It is important to note, in the present instance, that the decidedly incomplete statistics available have been gathered mainly in only one state. On this basis, reports of a famine or of a disease as more than usually endemic were certainly not well-founded.

The use of the word "famine" and of names for disease serves, of course, as a means of propaganda for public health work. In accord with such advice as that given by Dr. George E. Vincent some time ago to public service workers, these terms are undoubtedly being employed as catchwords to arouse interest, because of their easy currency. This use of catchwords is intended to capture the attention of those who seem unready to think for themselves about the situation. There is no reason, however, why the public should allow itself to become unduly aroused by catchwords. If, in the southern states, there is a need for greater variety of food, more effective distribution of what is necessary can be worked out in some other way than through the aid of the Red Cross and the Public Health Service. The need should not be called a famine simply to impress people with the importance of these agencies. Too often those who would like to assume control of people in health matters have so much self-assurance in their activities that they do not stop to consider whether their services are required or desired by those whom they would dominate. The many books, pamphlets, and circular letters prepared nowadays for the use of public health workers often emphasize the importance of propaganda even more than service. It is safe to say, therefore, that the original letter of President Harding and the statement by the Surgeon-General, and by those cooperating with him, have much the effect of propaganda. In other words, the publicity given to conditions which are certainly no worse than they have been for a number of years is for effect on the people of the United States generally. People should beware, therefore, of accepting this propaganda at its face value. When the excitement subsides, as previous excitements encouraged by the Public Health Service have subsided, it will be found that there never was any condition in the southern states that deserved to be called a famine. In the end, moreover, even the public health officials themselves must see that it is more to the advantage of every one concerned to allay fears than to stimulate them.

### Middle Classes Union Conference

THE first annual conference of the Middle Classes Union, held recently in London, was another strong proof, if any were needed, that the union has come to stay and to prosper. Indeed, its growth, in the two years that have elapsed since its foundation, has been remarkable. Twelve months ago, it numbered throughout the country 140 branches. Today, there are more than twice that number, and, according to a recent statement, it is growing at the rate of about fifteen branches a month.

One of the strongest claims of the Middle Classes Union to support is its essentially non-party character. Although primarily concerned with the protection of the

middle classes, where their interests seem to be in danger of being ignored in the struggle between Labor and Capital, the outlook of the union is entirely national. As Lord Askwith, its president, put the matter in his address to the London conference, the desire of the union is to help forward every scheme for the betterment of the community. There can be no question, however, that the middle classes, in Great Britain as in other countries, have suffered to a peculiar degree as the result of the war, and that their lack of organization has, until recently, prevented them making their voice heard to any effective extent. At the present time, the union in Great Britain is concentrating its influence on an effort to secure the utmost degree of national economy possible, and it has already done excellent work in this direction, compelling such wholesome enterprises as the recent telephone inquiry and organizing public opinion against such practices as the incurring of expenditures by the government before obtaining the sanction of Parliament.

Amongst the resolutions passed at the London conference, perhaps the most important was that which supported the policy of the trade union ballot being secret. An interesting fact about the development of the Middle Classes Union is the support it is receiving from former trade unionists. Large numbers of men willing to do a full day's work for a fair day's pay, who find themselves hampered by trade union rules, limiting output, and compelling them to come out on strike in certain circumstances, have already joined the Middle Classes Union. It was not surprising to find, therefore, that several speakers at the conference in support of the resolution advocating a secret trade union ballot, should display an intimate knowledge of the system of intimidation and persecution said to prevail in trade unions against members known to entertain views not approved by the majority. The fact was indeed brought out that many strikes might never mature if the ballot were really secret, and the men left free to vote as they desired without fear of oppression. The chief value of such a resolution is to bring the issue prominently into public notice, and this is, indeed, a great public service which the Middle Classes Union is performing in many directions.

### The Dixie Highway

IT HAS been proved that no mistake was made by the promoters of the Dixie highway project in making the undertaking one in which the several states traversed by the great boulevard should be individually responsible for the construction and maintenance of their respective links. Proposed originally as a national peace way, a monument to the complete reconstruction of a nation once divided, and as marking the completion of more than a half century of unity and progress, the great road, as one after another of its links is completed and dedicated, indeed forges anew the indissoluble bond between the North and the South. It is a tangible and a utilitarian thing, as well as picturesque, and because of this it appeals as an evidence of the thrift and progress of the peoples who have made its building possible, while not in the least sacrificing the charm of contour and variety which makes it, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, a way of beauty as well as a way of peace.

Perhaps no other route could have been selected which would illustrate so clearly to the student tourist, from whatever land he might come, the varied productive industries of America, each shown in seasonal and climatic sequences, and all usually highly intensified. To be perfectly frank with the stranger who traverses the highway, if he be from some land beyond the seas, he should be told that the route selected traverses what might be called America's garden spot. Along all its winding miles he will find no desert places, no spots which need be shunned. He will find no reclaimed wildernesses, no conquered arid wastes. The millions of square miles adjacent to the roadway have for centuries offered a safe habitation. In the homes which he sees and in the state capitals and county seats is written much of the history of the nation since the days when white men invaded what then was regarded as the far west, the habitat of aboriginal tribes ignorant of what afterward came to be regarded as the traditional enmity between the members of the red and the white races.

The history of the development of the region traversed is in itself an inspiration. In established institutions, in schools and colleges, churches, homes and industries, is reflected the highest American ideals. There may, perhaps, a hundred or a thousand miles east or west of the highway, be found more strikingly picturesque examples of what the sojourner would regard as typical American architecture, scenery and civilization, but it is true that none, wherever found or wherever sought, will better typify the moral, intellectual and progressive fiber of America.

### Farm Lands for Former Service Men

IN the discussions of how farm lands in the United States can be made available for former soldiers, sailors, and marines, Franklin K. Lane once pointed out that some 15,000,000 acres of land can be reclaimed in the near future if Congress provides for the necessary projects. Unfortunately, much of the land which is still part of the public domain is of little value as it stands, and does not lend itself readily to reclamation. The land to be benefited by the next projects is owned now mainly by large cattle and sheep corporations and by companies formed for speculative purposes. Therefore, any plan for helping former service men to secure land will have to be very carefully worked out, or the men whom it is intended to help will fall into the hands of speculators. This danger would probably have been increased if, by provisions that have been defeated in Congress, the public domain had been turned over to the various states to be disposed of by them for the benefit of public schools and colleges.

There is, of course, the right way to develop land resources for the benefit of those who deserve such aid. It is good to see, for instance, the reclamation work on the North Platte and Shoshone projects in Wyoming going on, even though only a very small fraction of the former service men who would be glad to secure farms easily will thus be provided for. It is announced that in September 19,000 acres of reclaimed

land there will be opened for settlement, and that the former service men will be given the first opportunity of securing it. If a census were taken to determine how many of these men would desire to be given farms, or to be aided by loans in the purchase of farms, probably most of them would answer in the affirmative, simply because almost anyone is glad to receive a gift. It is well, therefore, for some requirement to be made that the former service men shall actually do a considerable amount of development work in order to be aided in securing land of their own. An increase in land speculation is to be avoided. Large loans of money for the buying and improving of farms would place under the influence of speculators most of the men to be aided. A great deal of study of the problem will be necessary, in order that there may be an equitable distribution of lands reclaimed by irrigation and other methods.

In addition, there must be serious examination of the use to which abandoned farms in various regions may be put. Aid for the development of these lands would be especially desirable, because in many cases they are more suitable for cultivation than are the arid lands or the swamp lands which would have to be reclaimed. Though the whole process of reclamation may seem slow, it must be carried on actively and intelligently, for the United States is rapidly reaching the point where all of its land must be used. The encouragement of many former service men to settle on farms will not only aid them but will help to counteract the constant flow of labor to the cities, and will extend the productive activity which is absolutely necessary for progress.

### The Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals

THE offer of Mr. Henry Ford to buy and operate the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, which was constructed by the Federal Government during the war to produce materials for high explosives, is interesting as another of Mr. Ford's attempts to help in the changing of spears into pruning hooks. Many people probably do not realize that the very nitrates which were used for the making of trinitrotoluol, or TNT, are essential for the soil in agriculture. During the war the farmers could not get enough nitrates because much of the available supply was required for high explosives. The entire resources of the country which were devoted to war purposes, including the nitrates, must now be restored to the uses of peace. For the nitrates that were consumed in battle, and thus withheld from the fields, a new supply must be given to the soil. In other words, construction must compensate for destruction.

In the past most of the nitrates used in the United States have come from Chile, and even during the war the Muscle Shoals plant was not ready for operation. Germany, which previously had also depended on the nitrates from Chile, was forced early in the war to develop a process for producing them from the air, as had been done in the great fixation plants in Norway. It is a process for this purpose that is the basis of the Muscle Shoals project, an interesting description of which is given by Mr. Edwin E. Slosson in the chapter on "Nitrogen" of his book called "Creative Chemistry."

Mr. Ford has, without doubt, made his offer to buy this plant and put it into effective operation because he sees possibilities of intelligent expansion without limit. In connection with this plant he evidently discerns a basic idea which should enable him to go forward more successfully than the government has done as yet. The advantage of selling the plant to Mr. Ford would be that his initiative and vigor would doubtless be more speedily efficient than the complicated activities under government control. Unfortunately, the glowing accounts of what the government was doing in shipbuilding, in aeroplane designing and manufacture, and in nitrate production, that were published as propaganda for the Liberty bonds and for other reasons during the war, have proved in all too many cases to have been extravagant illusions.

It is possible, therefore, that the sale of the Muscle Shoals property, with proper reservations of rights, to such a man as Mr. Ford would be decidedly advantageous. The main disadvantage of the sale would be that the government would relinquish part of its control over a very valuable piece of property. If the control were to be transferred to some utterly selfish corporation, rather than to a man who desires to be a public benefactor and who is ready to give the protection of extraordinary guarantees, there might be considerable cause for regret later. Mr. Ford, however, evidently wishes to benefit both the government and the farmers. The benefit to himself and to those associated with him would be a by-product of his public service. It would seem, therefore, that, if the details of the purchase can be worked out satisfactorily, with some solid assurance of protection for government rights, the United States will be relieved of what has already been an excessive burden. If no satisfactory sale can be consummated, the alternatives are for the government to spend a great deal more money until the project is perfected, or to abandon all that has been done so far. It would be interesting, at any rate, for the public to watch Mr. Ford give the government an object lesson in what is possible when one is working unselfishly on the basis of a right idea.

### Malta

THE granting of dominion status to the island of Malta, or, to put the matter more correctly, to the Maltese Islands, for there are several of them, marks another definite step in a long and checkered history. It has been well remarked that if one is in search of length of days, in the matter of annals, he will be certain to find it in a Mediterranean island. To be sure, China will generally succeed in outdoing anything European, but even China must begin to recognize a peer in Crete, for instance, whilst Cyprus can surely hold her own with much that is Chinese. Malta is not much "younger." When the Phoenicians came thither, as they did about the tenth century before the Christian era, they displaced an older civilization, of which no traces are left save the huge megalithic monuments found frequently on Malta itself and on the neighboring island of Gozo. After the Phoenicians, came the Carthaginians; after the Carth-

ginians, the Romans; and after the Romans, the Normans. Then came the Arabs, then the Knights of St. John, and after the Knights of St. John, first the French and then the British.

It is a long story, with every chapter curiously full of interest. The casual reader cannot go far astray, no matter where he turns, whether it is to the shipwreck of St. Paul on his voyage from Cesarea to Rome, the coming of the Arab, or the coming of the Norman. From a political point of view, the most notable incident is, of course, "the great siege" and the way in which Malta under the Knights of St. John helped to save Europe, some three and a half centuries ago, when the tide of the Ottoman conquest was running at the full. Early in the sixteenth century, the Knights had been driven by the Turks out of Rhodes, and, after some eight years of wandering, a new home was assigned to them by the Emperor Charles V on the island of Malta. From the first it seemed to be taken for granted that, sooner or later, they would have to meet the Turk again. The Knights of St. John were marked out, in a curious way, as the champions of Christendom, and, the Turk being what he was, another trial of strength was regarded as inevitable.

Both sides prepared for the struggle, the Turk pushing outward into Europe, conquering and enslaving, whilst the Knights of St. John cast up fortifications on the rocky promontory above the Grand Harbor at Malta, and waited. It was not until 1565 that the storm broke. But, in the May of that year, the Sultan Suliman II sent an army and a fleet against Malta, powerful enough, so he thought, to achieve his purpose and force the Knights into submission. For four months the Knights and the Maltese, under the famous Grand Master Jean Parisot de la Valette, resisted all attacks made upon them, and, in the end, on September 8, the Turks were defeated, and driven in confusion to their ships. The Sultan, roused to tremendous wrath by such an affront to his arms, determined, like Philip of Spain, after the defeat of the Armada, some years later, to try again, with a force so great as to preclude all possibility of defeat. But the plan was never realized, and the siege of Malta marked the commencement of that decline of the Ottoman power in Europe which has gone on, from century to century, ever since.

The siege also marked the zenith of the power and prestige of the Knights of St. John. Thence onward, they lapsed steadily from their old ideals, and when they were finally driven from Malta by Napoleon, in 1798, they had long ceased to command the respect of Christendom.

### Editorial Notes

NEW YORK is once more between the Tammany pot and the Republican kettle. Is a serious attempt really being made at last to tackle and get rid of the Tammany tiger, or is it the same old story? The coming municipal election has all the old, familiar earmarks. There are the same well-worn issues; street-car fares, electricity, gas rates and "home rule." While Mayor Hylan is a general favorite in spite of millions of dollars increase in the budget, all the big papers plump for the fusion candidate, Major Curran, who has been chosen by anti-Tammany organizations. New York appears to be moving in the familiar circle. Every time a mayor is elected, he is sure to be the coming savior of the metropolis, the Hercules who shall sweep out the Augean stables; and every time he goes out he is the most abused man in the community. Hylanism is under fire, and a new candidate has arrived with "special fitness for the post." In the long run the voter, who is the person most interested, learns the lesson that there is after all very little difference between these Tweedledums and Tweedledees of New York politics.

THE idea of a mirage in the middle of London met with some kindly and amused criticism. They flocked to see if there was any truth in the report and those who came to scoff remained to go down on their knees trying to get a glimpse of the pool of water between Buckingham Palace and the Admiralty Arch—there and yet not there. Some had no difficulty at all in seeing motor cars and other vehicles cross the gleaming ford, their reflections clearly reproduced on the non-existent water. No fabulous castles or mountains or even ordinary buildings were miraged on that plain straight road, but just the water. People turned from one to another to confirm their conviction; some took photographs. The scene appeared quite clearly on the focussing glass of the camera but never a gleam of water on the finished photograph. Mildly curious about most things, the Londoner has felt a decided thrill at this little pavement sensation.

CUT in stone over the entrance to one municipal building in eastern United States is the truism that "the people are not well governed unless the laws are equitably enforced." Especially does this apply to the tax laws, for not only does non-enforcement permit the guilty ones to evade paying their just share but it allows them to shift their burden onto the shoulders of those who do pay. An idea of how many recalcitrants there are may be gained from the statement of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue to the effect that it has collected \$3,666,000 in delinquent taxes and penalties in the past three weeks. Such work should be commended and redoubled, for, according to reports, the government has lost billions of dollars by "not enforcing the law."

THE remarkable manner in which people totally unaccustomed to schedules and official questions tackled the numerous papers that they were obliged to sign during the war—and after—is good proof that people will rise to any emergency. Those official papers were no child's play. People of good education were puzzled over the instructions and notes accompanying them. Those less cumbered with learning attacked the problem in a light-hearted way. Nothing daunted them. Authentic letters received by the government offices show much spirit and not a little humor. One runs: "Dear Sir, My husband has joined the Army, will you please send me his elopement money?"